MEMORANDUM ON THE TREATMENT OF ARABS IN THE ISRAELI OCCUPIED TERRITORIES DURING 1969.

Prepared by:

THE ARAB WOMEN'S INFORMATION COMMITTEE - BEIRUT

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INTRODUCTION

The volume of material reproduced here indicates that repression in the occupied territories has increased substantially.

Since 1967 there has been an upsurge of Israeli defiance of international codes. In Jerusalem alone, the following violations of the Geneva Convention as a deliberate part of Israeli policy can be cited; the annexation of Jerusalem (violation of article 47), the dissolution of the Municipal Council (violation of article 54), the changing of existing laws (violation of article 64) and the confiscation of Arab property which is then used to settle Jews and change the composition of the Arab city (article 64).

Our aim has been to document such violations by printing clauses from the Geneva Convention, and showing how the Israelis have defied these. To ensure impartiality, we have relied as much as possible on Israeli and Western newspapers for evidence. There are many occasions, however, when a reliable agency (e.g. Reuter) issues bulletins concerning Israeli repression which are simply not mentioned by the Western press. In cases such as these where we have used the Arab press, we have tried as far as possible to name the foreign Agency which originally issued the bulletin, e.g., U.P.I., AFP, Reuter, A.P.

By concentrating on the Geneva Convention, we have not been able to include here everything going on in the occupied territories. The number of strikes, demonstrations and petitions submitted by the inhabitants of the occupied territories is not mentioned in the main body of the text (see Appendix 1); nor are the condemnations of Israel for its policy in the occupied territories by the U.N. and other International bodies (see Appendix II). Meanwhile the number of Arabs in Israeli jails is increasing dramatically, with heavy sentences being meted out by Israeli courts even for the most trivial offences. (Appendix III). The past three years have also seen a deterioration of the Arab economy on the West Bank. Tourism is at a standstill; Arab banks have closed and Israeli banks have taken their place; and prices have increased to Israeli levels, while Arab workers are discriminated against and underpaid by Israeli standards.

It is against this background that the occupation is taking place. The information which we have collected here, much of it from Israeli and Western sources, confirms the direct brutality of the occupation itself. As the French Express has it, "For the million and a half conquered Arabs, the most importan factor in their lives is fear."*

NEWSPAPERS

In over 90% of cases we have quoted directly from newspapers. In consequence, we are not responsible for the terminology used in many of these extracts, (e.g. the references to resistance groups as "terrorists" by the Israeli press). The newspapers from which we have quoted are as follows:

Hebrew and Israeli

Davar	Israeli in Hebrew
Al-Hamishmar	Israeli in Hebrew
Ha'aretz	Israeli in Hebrew
Ha Olam Hazeh	Israeli in Hebrew
Maariv	Israeli in Hebrew
Al-Ittihad	Israeli Arabic
Jerusalem Post	Israeli English

Local

L'Orient	French Lebanese
Le Jour	French Lebanese
Daily Star	English Lebanese
Nahar	Arabic Lebanese
Anwar	Arabic Lebanese
Al-Difa'	Arabic Jordanian
Al-Destour	Arabic Jordanian

Foreign

Le Monde	French	The Times	British
L'Express	French	The Guardian	British
Le Nouvel	French	The Sunday Times	British
Observateur	French	The Observer	British
		The Economist	British
		The Jewish Chronicle (Br. Zionist)	British
		The Jewish Observer (Br. Zionist)	British
		Christian Science Monitor	America
		New York Times	America
		Washington Post	America
		International Herald Tribune	America
		Time	America
		Newsweek	America

*L'Express, 24 March 1969.

Abbreviations

AGENCIES:

R. Reuter

AP. Associated Press

UPI. United Press International

AFP. Agence France-Presse

MEN. Middle East News Agency

JTA. Jewish Telegraphic Agency

RESISTANCE ORGANISATIONS:

Fatah: Palestine Liberation Movement.

P.F.L.P. Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

P.L.O. Palestine Liberation Organisation.

IL= Israeli Pound (about 30 cents)

The execution of an anti-Arab policy within the territories occupied in 1967 has involved the practice of a similar policy against several members of the Israeli Arab community. Some examples of this treatment have also been included in the following pages.

" ISRAEL APPLIES TWO SETS OF MILITARY REGULATIONS TO THE WEST BANK. ONE WAS PROMULGATED BY THE ISRAELI ARMY AFTER ITS VICTORY IN JUNE 1967. THE OTHER IS THE BRITISH MILITARY CODE APPLIED IN 1945 TO PRE-1948 BRITISH MANDATED PALESTINE.

ARTICLE 35 OF THE ISRAELI REGULATIONS ORIGINALLY PROVIDED THAT IN CASE OF CONFLICT BETWEEN THE REGULATIONS AND THE GENEVA CONVENTION, THE CONVENTION WOULD PREVALL.

LAST YEAR, THE ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTRY PUBLISHED AN AMENDMENT SUBSTITUTING A NEW ARTICLE 35. IT MAKES NO MENTION AT ALL OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION."

(Christian Science Monitor, 24 May 1969)

"IN LATE OCTOBER 1969, THE SUNDAY TIMES WAS APPROACHED BY AN ISRAELI CITIZEN WITH A DISTURBING ACCOUNT OF CONDITIONS IN ONE OF THE ISRAEL-ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES - THE GAZA STRIP. HE SAID:

"I BELIEVE THAT THE DUTY OF A JEW NOW, NOT ONLY AS A HUMAN BEING BUT AS A JEW IS TO RISE AS A WITNESS, AND BE A WITNESS AGAINST THE THINGS BEING COMMITTED IN THE NAME OF ISRAEL, NOT ONLY BECAUSE THEY ARE WRONG BUT BECAUSE THEY THREATEN THE HONOUR OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE."

(The Sunday Times, 23 November 1969)

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AND TORTURE

In the Declaration of Human Rights (Genocide Convention, 1948), genocide is defined as meaning any of the following acts "committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnical, racial or religious group such as:

(a) "Killing members of the group"

(b) "Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group".

Article 4 says: "Persons committing genocide or any other acts enumerated in Article 3 shall be punished whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals."

The U.N. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, Article 7 states : "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

The 3rd Geneva Convention, 1949, Article 17, states: "No physical or mental torture nor any other form of coercion may be inflicted on prisoners of war to secure from them any information of any kind whatever. Prisoners of war who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted or exposed to any unpleasantness or disadvantageous treatment of any kind."

Prisoners of war are defined by the 3rd Geneva Convention, Article 4 as follows :

(1) "Members of the armed forces of a Party to the conflict as well as members of militias or volunteer corps."

(2) "Members of other militias and members of other voluntary corps, including those of organized resistance movements, belonging to a party to the conflict and operating in or outside their own territory, even if this territory is occupied, provided that such militias or volunteer corps, including such organized resistance movements fulfil the following conditions:

a) That of being commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates.

b) That of having a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance.

c) That of carrying arms openly.

d) That of conducting their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war."

Article 13 states: "Prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated. Any unlawful act of omission by the Detaining Power causing death or seriously endangering the health of a prisoner of war is prohibited, and will be regarded as a serious breach of the present Convention."

Article 13 also states: "Prisoners of war must at all times be protected particularly against acts of violence or intimidation."

Article 3 (Paragraphs a & d) lists as prohibited:

a) "Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds.

d) The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgement."

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AND TORTURE

In a letter to the International Red Cross, the Mayor of Ramallah, on the West Bank of the Jordan River, complained: "Ramallah prison, which is supposed to accommodate 63 prisoners, contains 170 at the moment. The prisoners are badly fed and suffer from the cold. They have one blanket each. As far as I can judge, the prison is full of innocent people." His request to visit the prison was refused.

(Le Monde, 7 January 1969)

In Lydda, Balal Ahmed Mahmoud Massaweh, one of 4 on trial for placing a bomb in a cinema on May 13, claimed he had been beaten by the police during his investigation. Defence is contesting the statement made to the police by the accused, and wishes to bring 3 further witnesses, serving prison terms, who saw him during his detention.

(Jerusalem Post, 8 January 1969)

Prisoners in Hebron live in cells three meters long which hold 30 people. Prisoners in solitary cells are now given one blanket in this harsh cold weather.

One loaf of bread is divided between 5 people, and prisoners are allowed a two-inch piece of meat once a week.

(Al-Ittihad, 24 January 1969)

In Nablus jail, there are now 463 men prisoners and 9 women, all of them people who have resisted the occupation of their country. They live in cells built during the Turkish occupation, measuring 20 meters long and 13 meters wide and containing 60 - 65 people. The prisoners went on a hunger strike lasting 6 days as a protest against their treatment. They asked for the improvement of their prison conditions.

(Al-Ittihad, 11 February 1969)

3 young Arabs have accused the Israeli authorities in the West Bank of Jordan of torturing them before deporting them to the East Bank with 4 others for allegedly instigating strikes and demonstrations. A student, Ali Sharaan from Jenin, said that he was detained with scores of his colleagues and taken to Jenin prison where they were "beaten and tortured".

(Le Monde, 13 February 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper al-Difa' said that the detainees in Tulkarm prison are on hunger-strike, protesting against methods of torture used during interrogation.

(AFP, 21 February 1969, L'Orient)

On 9 February 1969, 3 people from the village of Deir Hame were arrested: Hussein Abd-el-Hamid, Jaweid Abdel-Kader Hussein and Mohamed Ahmad Hammoud. They were accused of having had contacts with al Fatah. Their houses were also searched.

These villagers are being beaten and tortured to compel them to admit the charges against them.

(Al-Ittihad 28 February 1969)

A third suspect, Mahmoud Shaban, 67, died yesterday in custody, allegedly from a heart attack.

(Le Monde, 9 March 1969)

A student, Ahmed Nimr Dogst, is suing the police for the ill-treatment he was subjected to during interrogation. He also asked that the statement he had given to the police be cancelled.

Ahmed Nimr is in possession of a doctor's report which states that he had been beaten at the police station.

(Al-Ittihad, 18 March 1969)

Some Israeli Arabs are among those arrested after the explosions in Jerusalem. All those arrested alleged ill-treatment in jail.

(Jerusalem Post, 19 March 1969)

Israeli forces arrested Ahmad Atta Miragi, 85, one of the Imams of a mosque in Jerusalem. He is accused of encouraging resistance to the occupation. His house has been dynamited and he is being tortured in prison.

(M E N, 20 March 1969, Al-Nahar)

Murray Sayle in the Sunday Times says: "One young man told me that during interrogation, police dogs were allowed to attack him, tearing his clothes and inflicting cuts".

"A girl of 19 claimed that she was played a record which she was told was the sound of other girls being beaten. I think both stories are probably true".

(Sunday Times, 23 March 1969)

"It is unlikely that Israel benefits from the Arab resentment caused by overcrowding or by the tactless custom of making Arab prisoners work on camouflage nets for the Israeli Army".

(Sunday Times, 23 March 1969)

Daoud Ali Arkat from Jericho, was arrested and taken to the police station. His interrogators there beat him so badly that he went on a hunger strike. His request to see his lawyer was refused.

(Al-Ittihad, 25 March 1969)

In a special dispatch, al-Dastour accused the Israeli authorities in the occupied West Bank of Jordan of assassinating an Arab detainee for allegedly helping Palestinian commandos. It said that 38-year old Haj Mahmoud Affani from Nablus was arrested about 3 weeks ago on a charge of harbouring Arab resistance fighters. Less than a week later, the Israelis blew up his house. The paper said that when Affani insisted on refuting the charge against him, Israeli investigators used Nazi methods in brutally torturing him.

(Reuter, 26 March 1969, Daily Star)

Arab opinion has been shocked by the death of a 30-year old man, from Beit Hanina on the outskirts of Jerusalem, who was taken into custody with his wife a few days ago in connexion with the Israel police investigation into recent terrorist acts. A post-mortem was conducted at an Israel hospital, and the man's body was returned to his family for burial. His wife had been released earlier. The cause of death was reported to be a diseased liver.

Leading Arabs are demanding an independent autopsy, to establish the cause of death. This was strongly urged today by Mr. Anwar Nusseibeh, the former Ambassador in London, in a front page article in a local Arab paper.

(The Times, 27 March 1969)

The same incident was reported by other newspapers as follows:

Hundreds of telegrams are pouring into the Prime Minister's office and the Ministry of Security and Justice and the Headquarters of the Red Cross protesting against the criminal death of the young man, Kasim el-Tamimi, under interrogation. These telegrams request an inquest on the body by a neutral committee and the publication of its findings. The telegrams also accuse the police of torturing the young man to death. Among the signatories are Islamic religious leaders in the and town dignitaries from all professions and walks of life.

Meanwhile, the police took the body of the dead man straight to the cemetery in Jerusalem on Monday evening at 9 o'clock and compelled his relatives to bury him without fuss. They were also threatened to keep silent about this matter.

Uri Avnery, a member of the Knesset said that his conscience would not allow him to keep quiet about this terrible affair.

(Al-Ittihad, 28 March 1969)

"A post-mortem conducted by an Israeli hospital did not state whether the liver had been affected by bodily injuries".

(International Herald Tribune, 29 March 1969)

Jordanian Red Crescent announced that the priest Elia Khoury is in Ramallah prison without any real charge having been brought against him, and that no one is allowed to visit him, not even representatives of the International Red Cross.

(Reuter, AP, March 1969, Al-Nahar)

The Jordanian paper al-Difa' quotes travellers from the West Bank as saying that Fadl Jaber, a 23-year old student, "has been subjected to atrocious torture" in Sarafand prison near Ramleh. He has been transferred to a military hospital.

(Reuter, 31 March 1969, The Daily Star)

There was a clash between Israeli police forces and school children after Arab broadcasts reported the death of three prisoners in Nablus.

(AP, 9 April 1969, Al-Nahar)

Late last month, Nablus was rife with rumours over the fate of detainees, about whom stories were also broadcasted by different Arab radios.

Visits to detainees and prisoners held at the local city jail were permitted on Friday, and will continue throughout this week. Dozens of relatives called at the prison on Friday, following the start of visits promised by the local Military Governor at the request of local residents. Only a brief exchange of greetings was permitted with persons who are being held pending trial.

(Jerusalem Post, 13 April 1969)

In the trial of her client, Daoud Ali Arikat, in Ramallah, Maitre Felicia Langer stated that he was arrested on 23rd March with Radwan Hassan Helou, Nimr Dib Abu Shosheh and Fouad Abu Shosheh, all of them notables from the town of Jericho. The lawyer was not allowed to see them for a whole month after their arrest. She stated that Ali Arikat had been beaten badly by the soldier who arrested him in his house in Jericho and that the same soldier had aimed his gun at him and threatened to kill him.

(Al-Ittihad 25 April 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper Akhbar Al-Ousbou published the photograph of Khaled Mohammed Al-Hashem who died in custody after being tortured by the Israelis.

(L'Orient, 26 April 1969)

Dayan went on to visit the women under arrest. It appeared that one of the women, Amna Hanbali, had been hit with a whip. All the arrested women went on a two-day hunger strike The house of Susan Shamar, a 14 year old girl was blown up although the only thing found in it was her girl-guide outfit.

(Ha Olam Hazeh, April 1969, No.52)

The Minister of Police yesterday had a lenghty talk with the Moslem leader, Sheikh Hilmi al-Muhtasib, and Mr. Anwar Nusseibeh, the former Jordanian Defence Minister. The two men urged the Minister to spead up to interrogation of suspects detained on security offences and the release of the innocent.

(Jerusalem Post, 1 May 1969)

Taking about torture, Walter Schwartz says: "However that there may be some fire behind all the smoke is suggested by the fate of one detained suspect, a Jerusalem restaurant keeper called Kazim Abu Akar al-Tamimi. The police brought his body back to his parents at night, with orders for it to be buried before morning". (see March 27-29)

(The Guardian, 5 May 1969)

A delegation from Nablus yesterday called on the military governor to request that he hasten the release of all Nablus girls who had been arrested. 9 girls have already been freed on bail at the recommendation of a committee appointed about a month ago by the West Bank commander.

(Jerusalem Post, 6 May 1969)

A woman was arrested in Nablus early this month for allegedly helping resistance fighters and was severely tortured in prison. The woman, Al-Hajja Marwa Akkour, was known for her activities in charitable organizations in Nablus. Al-Difa' said that the Israeli military governor in Nablus had rejected protests against the woman's imprisonement and torture made by charitable societies and women's organizations in the city. He had also refused to release her on bail.

(Reuter, 10 May 1969, Daily Star)

The Jordanian newspaper al-Destour reported the statement of Munir Andraos Hanna Durzi of Nablus, recently deported after he had been detained for 6 months without charge. He was quoted as saying that more than 600 Arabs are being held in Nablus prison and that most of them are being tortured.

(Reuter, 14 May 1969, Daily Star)

"Dr. Ghoshah is still under arrest in Ramallah prison where he has been for the last month without a formal charge having been made against him, which would enable his trial to take place. His lawyer Maitre Langer said that Dr. Ghoshah was suffering from serious heart trouble and that his continued arrest constituted a danger to his life.

Dr. Ghoshah protested that his interrogators threatened him with a long and brutal interrogation and that they also threatened to keep him under administrative arrest for 20 years."

(Al-Ittihad, 15 May 1969)

It is learned that the main findings of the police inquiry into the death in prison of Kassem Abu Akr Tamimi were that his death was caused by "a chain of unfortunate occurrences in the course of his interrogation." These included his falling and slipping down the stairs while hand-cuffed in the court house when he was brought to have his demand renewed and his being driven in a jeep over rough terrain which might have affected his internal organs.

The police report, however, is understood to have stated explicitly that there was definitely no question of torture or "excessive" beating.

(Jerusalem Post, 15 May 1969)

Ahmad Mohammad Bulbul said in a statement to the press that on May 11, the Israeli authorities gave contaminated food to Arab detainees at the Ramallah prison and several were poisoned. The prisoners then went on a hunger strike asking for an end to attempts at mass killing of detainees by giving them bad food.

(Jerusalem Post, 16 May 1969)

The Military Tribunal in Ramallah this week issued a decree saying that the Geneva Conventions concerning prisoners of war did not apply to resistance organizations who cannot be considered a party in the conflict between Israel and the Arab countries.

(Al-Ittihad, 18 May 1969)

The Nablus military court met in Nablus on 11 May 1969 to consider the case of 4 young people from the town: Ahmed Hudhud, Ribhi Haddad, Masoud Zaaiter, Yacub Duami. In his defense of Yacoub Duami, lawyer Ali Rafi asked for the annulment of the statement obtained by torture and beating of his client. The Tribunal however refused his protest and accepted the testimony of the authorities who alleged that the man had not been subjected to beating or torture.

(Al-Ittihad, 20 May 1969)

The Military Tribunal is looking into the case presented by the Military Prosecutor against Randa Ibrahim el-Nabulsi, 18, a student in the "Aishah" School and Siham Mohamed al Wazni, 18, a pupil in the "Najah" School. The accusation against them stated the following charge

1. Being members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine considered by the Israeli Military Law as an illegal organization.

2. Attempting to put an explosive charge in the Supermarket (Supersol) but when they found it shut, to have gone back to Nablus with the explosive and to have given it to Hateem Shamar, head of the organization in Nablus (now in jail).

3. Randa alone was accused of possessing arms. The two lawyers, Felicia Langer and Ali Rafi, denied all these accusations and said that testimonies had been given under torture, threats and beating while the girls were being interrogated.

(Al-Ittihad, 20 May 1969)

"People can be arrested anytime, day or night. They are held for months without ever appearing in court or charges being brought against them. This is happening all the time.

Two against whom no charges were preferred, the Rev. Elia Khoury, Anglican minister of Ramallah, and an East Jerusalem surgeon, Dr. Nabih Mu ammar, were released and deported to Jordan. Both had to sign pledges promising never to return and to refrain from discussing their cases abroad.

Mrs. Langer (the Israeli lawyer defending Dr. Mu'ammar before his release) staged a personal sit-in at the Jerusalem central police station until she was finally allowed to see him. When he spotted her he called out that his treatment had been bad and he was on a hunger strike. Israeli police guards quickly whisked him away."

Mr. Shashar, the Israeli spokesman, says there are 1,300 Arab prisoners on the West Bank, 300 of whom are "administrative detainees"-people held on simple administrative orders of military security authorities, without charge and without trial.

Mrs. Langer as well as independent diplomatic sources in Jerusalem, contend that the real figure is probably much higher.

(Christian Science Monitor, 24 May 1969)

Maitre Felicia Langer put the case of the attack on client Daoud Ali Arikat to the Military Judge in Ramallah. He was arrested on 23 March with Radwan Hassan Helom, Nimr Dib Abu Shosheh and Fouad Abu Shousheh, all of them notables from the town of Jericho. The lawyer was not allowed to see them for a whole month after their arrest. She stated that Ali Arikat had been beaten badly by the soldier who arrested him in his house in Jericho, and that the same soldier had aimed his gun at him and threatened to kill him. In the police station, his interrogators who were wearing civilian clothes also beat him in a manner so brutal that he decided to go on a hunger strike. His request then to see his lawyer was refused.

(Al-Ittihad, 25 May 1969)

Three Arabs have died while in detention, Police Minister Eliahu Sasson told Knesset member Uri Avnery during yesterday s question time in the Knesset. He said that in accordance with requirements of the Law, coroner s inquests had been held in each case. The coroner's conclusions had been public. In one case the detainee had hanged himself; in the second he died as a result of a fall; in the third case he died from a chronic illness.

(Jerusalem Post, 3 June 1969)

A 23-year old Palestinian, Miss Rashida Abdul Hamid Ebeid, claimed yesterday that she had planned and executed the Jerusalem supermarket explosion on February 21. Miss Ebeid told a press conference in Amman that none of the 500 people arrested by the Israeli authorities after the incident had anything to do with it. She said that she had fled to the East Bank a few days ago when she learned that the Israeli police were on her trail.

(Jerusalem Post, 4 June 1969)

The trial of five young people - three women and two men - for placing bombs (two of them) in the Jerusalem Supersol on February 21 and another charge of explosives at the British Consulate in Jerusalem's Sheikh Jerah quarter, began before a military court in Lydda on June 4.

Two of the accused claimed that their statements to the police were extracted by force. Another claimed that he had been told that his father's house would be demolished after the Kalachnikov in his possession was found buried in the courtyeard. Rasmiah Odeh told the court that in her confrontation with Samiah al-Tawil during the interrogation she had told her to confess only because she wanted some respite from being tortured and to prevent the young girl from being tortured as well.

(Jerusalem Post, 4 June 1969)

Policeman Rav-Samal Ezra Klige denied statements by Rasmiah Yousef Odeh that she had been stripped and beaten during her interrogation He said that he had been with her day and night during that period She slept in his office with a policewoman instead of in a detention cell He added that he had no reason to beat her, since she gave the police information which led to the capture of the rest of the perpetrators of the Jerusalem Supersol bombing last February The girl s father, Yusef Mustafa Odeh, 58, of Ramallah testified that 2 policemen had forced him to beat his daughter to get her to talk to the police.

Mr. Odeh and his two other daughters were arrested after explosives were discovered in his home. The house was blown up. He and one daughter were released after interrogation.

(Jerusalem Post, 6 June 1969)

Randa Nabulsi and Siham Wazni, both aged 19, admitted yesterday that they had placed a bomb in the Supersol and that they belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Both girls alleged that their testimony had been extracted by force and threats of rape. Randa Nabulsi said that on the first day of her arrest on the 17th of March, she was beaten, pulled by the hair, insulted and spat upon. Siham Wazni said that her interrogators had tried to rape her and that consequently she had been prepared to sign any statement.

(Davar, 11 June 1969)

In Tel Aviv, AP reported that the trial of 5 East Jerusalem Arabs, accused of setting fire and throwing grenades in the old city, has opened. All pleaded not guilty and charged police had extracted statements from them under duress. A sixth Arab, Abdul Mutleb Abdul Salam Abu Ramila, 30, the alleged leader of the group, was being held in hospital for psychiatric observation, police said.

(Reuter, 12 June 1969, The Daily Star)

Egypt said today that it would protest to the U.N. and the International Red Cross against a 'Nazi-style sadistic' surgical operation on a Palestinian prisoner of war in Israel.

Dr. Gamal Sami, head of the Sterility Department of El-Galla Hospital, told a press conference that the operation, in which the testicles of the Palestinian, Mohamed Derbas, aged 26, had been removed, had been performed at a hospital in Haifa shortly after the June war in 1967.

Derbas, whose wife and child were believed to have been killed in the war, had since been saved by doctors from committing suicide, he said.

Derbas said he had been wounded in the abdomen in Gaza during the war. When he had recovered consciousness after being given an anaesthetic in hospital, he found the operation had been performed.

He also said he had seen Israeli soldiers shoot and kill other Palestinians in the hospital yard. Others had been kicked and beaten.

(The Guardian, 12 June 1969,)

The Police arrested the young writer Mohamed Nafah in the village of Beit Jin. He was taken to the Police Station. There the Commissioner of Police Abu Srour beat Mohamed. Then he took him to his room and made him stand on one leg with his hands raised, during which the beating operation was continued, coupled with insults. At night a strong electric light was kept on to prevent him from sleeping.

In the morning he was released without any charge being brought against him.

(Al-Ittihad, 1 July 1969)

The lawyer Ali Rafi asked the Military Judge to refuse to admit in evidence statements by his clients, lawyer Ghazi Kawasmi, Shakir Kawasmi and Mohamed Kawasmi, all of them residents of Jerusalem. The lawyer stated that these statements were extracted from them after brutal beatings by their interrogators from the moment of their arrest on 13 March 1969 He said that signs of beatings were still apparent on their bodies, especially Ghazi Kawasmi, who suffered from a deep cut on his head 7 cm long and 3 cm wide. This cut testified to the fact that the lawyer had been hit on the head with the stick of the officer in charge of interrogation. Signs of beating were also still apparent under the eye of the accused Mohamed Kawasmi.

The lawyer also stated that his clients were in the same room as Kasim Abu Bakr al-Tamimi who died as a result of torture. When their friend died his clients had no option but to confess to whatever the Police wanted them to confess to in order not to face the same fate. The trial was accordingly adjourned by the Judge until 13 July 1969.

(Al-Ittihad, 8 July 1969)

The lawyer Ali Rafi protested against statements given by his clients: Samir Abu Diab, Abdul-Latif Shehadeh Ghaith, Ahmed Musa Muraghi, Sami Selama Al-Bibi and Baha Al-Din Ashraf. These statements were extracted by force, the lawyer said during their trial on the 5th of August. He also said that his clients were subjected to brutal torture during their interrogation at the beginning of March. They were hit at the police station on their genitals and hung upside down.

Traces of beating with iron bars were still apparent on their legs, bullets were inserted in their rectums until they fainted. They were accordingly forced to sign false statements. The interrogators had a list in which everything they wanted the accused to say was already written down. The trial was adjourned until the 17th of August.

(Al-Ittihad, 8 August 1969)

A Lebanese Lecturer alleged yesterday that Arab detainees in Israeli prisons were branded, whipped, flogged or kept submerged in dirty water for days to make them confess to charges. Dr. George Dib, Asst. Prof. of Political Science and International Law at the Lebanese University, listed

17 torture methods when he testified before an international group investigating alleged Israel violations of human rights in territories held since the 6-day war. He told the group that he would submit a 270-page report containing documentary evidence of Israel torture. Among other accusations made by Dr. Dib was that wilful killing of Arabs has been frequent throughout the occupation. He cited an alleged case of 23 shot dead near Rafah, 3 weeks after the war. "A mine had exploded under an Israeli car killing 3 soldiers" he said "The Israelis rounded up 23 men, shot them and buried them in a mass grave dug by a bulldozer. He asserted that Israel used 17 methods of torture, among them were the injection of solutions containing chemicals or nerve irritants, the pulling out of finger and toe nails, flogging, electric shocks applied to genitals and the rectum, beating with iron pipes, and the insertion of lighted candles in the nose. In other cases the alleged prisoners were locked up in cells with dogs trained to terrorize them, nitric acid was applied to their mouths and some were forced to walk barefoot over a fire. The committee is to hear a number of witnesses who allegedly underwent such treatment before being released by the Israelis.

(Jerusalem Post, 12 August 1969)

In Amman, an Arab tribal chief who says he was deported by the Israeli authorities from the Gaza Strip to Jordan after being imprisoned and tortured, has expressed readiness to testify before the U.N. group investigating allegations of ill-treatment of Arabs in occupied areas.

Sheikh Mussa Abu Rashed, head of the Rawashdeh tribe, said in a statement published in the newspaper el-Dastour "I have a lot of facts and evidence to prove the massacres committed by Israeli authorities against Arab citizens in the Gaza Strip and I am ready to place them before the Human Rights group.

(Reuter, 15 August 1969, The Daily Star)

A third witness (to the U.N. Committee on Human Rights) Ismail Salem Abu Mayyela, said he was beaten on the head and tortured with electric shock so that he became impotent. He added that his wife was stripped naked in front of him and threatened with assault.

(Reuter, 19 August 1969, The Daily Star)

Khaled Hassan Atrash, of the Gaza Strip, told the U.N. group that the Israelis killed his father, deported his mother and imprisoned him for six months, during which he was tortured. He said they broke his arm in an attempt to force him to disclose the names of Arab commandos.

(Reuter, 19 August 1969, The Daily Star)

Mrs. Abla Taha's story began when she was arrested at the Allenby bridge in July last year on charges of possessing explosives and belonging to a Palestinian guerilla organization. She was subsequently sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Although she was only to serve seven months of her sentence, she testified that this period was filled with endless sadistic torture and humiliation at the hands of the Israelis. She said although she was pregnant at the time, she was put in a cell with six Israeli prostitutes who beat her with their shoes, threw her to the floor and jumped on her stomach. She was burned all over the body with cigarettes and doused with water.

(The Times, 20 August 1969)

Four Palestinians arrested by the Israelis in occupied territory on suspicion of belonging to guerilla organizations have testified that they had spent long terms in Israeli prisons during which they were constantly subjected to torture and endless interrogations, accompanied by beatings. They gave descriptions of what they described as a "torture camp" at Sarafand, in which Israel soldiers are alleged to have inflicted all sorts of sadistic tortures on detainees.

(The Times, 20 August 1969)

Fayhe Abdul Hadi, 18, testified in front of the Committee. She said that she was tortured by the Israelis because of suspected collaboration with the Fedayeen. She said that some of her friends were raped.
(Reuter, AFP, 21 August 1969, al-Nahar)

Mohamed Dibassy (Derbas) 27, interned in camp 295 told the four men U.N. Committee he had been castrated in Haifa hospital by an Israeli doctor. Dibassy who offered to be examined by a doctor to confirm his statement said many more youths like him have been ruined for life.
(AP, 22 August 1969, The Daily Star)
(see also Guardian, 12 June)

Lawyer Langer visited Naim el-Ashab who has been detained for a few months. His rights as a prisoner had been violated for he was put in jail with ordinary criminals, whereas his detention was by administrative order. The conditions in Nashta prison where he is detained are bad, especially as he is ill. His removal from Damoun prison to Nashta was made in order to destroy his morale.
(Al-Ittihad, 1 September 1969)

In Lydda, one of the principal accused in the Jerusalem Supersol blast in February yesterday declared to the military tribunal here how police had allegedly tortured him to obtain a confession. Yacoub Odeh told the court that he had been hit with sticks, suspended from a board and threatened. He even demonstrated in the court how he had been made to sit cross-legged with his hands on his head while his interrogators allegedly hit his fingers. His evidence was cut short because of a power failure which brought the fans in the courtroom to a halt. The court at this point adjourned owing to the heat.
(Jerusalem Post, 3 September 1969)

At the prison of Askelon:

1 - The guards are empowered to beat the prisoners.

2 - Many of them spend most of their time in solitary cells.

3 - Most prisoners are beaten as soon as they arrive.

4 - The prisoners are not allowed to raise their heads while speaking to the warder.

5 - The prisoners sleep on the ground without a mattress, they are only given a straw mat and one blanket.

6 - The use of blankets is not allowed during the day.

(Al-Ittihad, 12 September 1969)

A month ago, Fauzi al-Asmar (a poet) was arrested and accused of having connections with Fatah. Two weeks later the order for his arrest was renewed, this time administratively (Emergency Laws of the Mandate) for another six months. Fauzi informed his lawyer that he had been subjected to torture and that he was asked to leave the country but when he refused he was arrested by administrative order. A number of intellectuals have signed a petition protesting the arrest of Fauzi and asking for his immediate release.

(Al Ittihad, 16 September 1969)

The lawyers of Yusif Abdallah, detained in Tulkarm prison since March, were not allowed to see him until the 8 September 1969, which aroused their suspicions that he was being tortured. In his meeting the accused described to his lawyer Maitre Langer how his interrogators beat him constantly for a whole month, how he would faint for long stretches at a time, how the other prisoners cried when they saw him going back to his cell. The accused gave the names of his torturers to his lawyer and he said that the military governor had threatened him with life imprisonment if he went on refusing to speak. His request to see the Red Cross representative was constantly refused. His lawyer filed a suit against his tortures with the Minister of Defence.

(Al-Ittihad, 16 September 1969)

Maitre Langer was at last able to see her client Isaac Ali Mouraghi from Arab Jerusalem who has been in jail since the beginning of March this year.

The accused described to his lawyer what he went through during interrogation (for anti-Israeli activities).

He said that his torture went on for 29 days, that he was hit with cudgels on his head and on his body. The interrogators led by a man named Marcos, would pour first hot then

cold water on him. He was also subjected to electric shocks, hung up by the legs and whipped. The prisoner spent whole nights without a drop of water. He had an infected cut on his head which had not healed and was causing him unbearable pain. When the lawyer visited him, he was still in the hospital of Ramallah prison.

The lawyer immediately filed a suit against those responsible for these crimes with the Minister of Defense and the Police and said that her client could produce eye-witnesses for this barbaric torture.
(Al-Ittihad, 19 September 1969)

Mohamed Khalid Dasanki, a prisoner in Damoun jail, is complaining of ill-treatment and negligence in his medical treatment. On 10 August 1969 he became ill and lost consciousness several times. The doctor only came to see him after three days and the only medicine he prescribed was aspirin. On 28 August 1969 after deterioration of his condition, he was taken to hospital, where he still is, but has still not received any treatment.
(Al-Ittihad, 21 September 1969)

In the women's prison at Ramallah, the inmates went on a hunger strike lasting six days, as a protest against their condition and the inequality of treatment between Arab and non-Arab prisoners. They also protested administratively against their continued unjustified arrest, asking that they should be released as most of them were students whose long arrests affected their future.
(Al-Ittihad, 30 September 1969)

Mr. Nashaat Loubadi, deported with five others to Jordan yesterday, stated in a press conference that 68 prisoners in Nablus have been on hunger strike. The strike is in protest against the decision of the Israeli authorities to impose an entrance fee of IL6 on visitors to the prison.
(AFP, 1 October 1969, L'Orient)

"The Jordanian newspaper al-Difa' reported that Arab women detainees at Ramleh prison had gone on strike to protest against their bad treatment by the Israeli authorities.

The paper said that the strike was declared after one of the detainees, Latifa Hawwari, was paralyzed this month as a result of torture.

It added that the detainees' condition had deteriorated - especially that of five women accused of belonging to the PFLP and of planting explosives at the Hebrew University and in a Jerusalem Supermarket."

(Reuter, 18 October 1969, The Daily Star)

Several witnesses in a military court in Lydda testified on October 22nd to having seen "terrorist" suspects beaten with sticks and even hanging by their hands from a door lintel while in custody. The witnesses were questioned in connection with a point of order, on whether or not to accept the suspects' police statements in the Jerusalem Supersol blast trial.

(The accused contend their statements should not be allowed as evidence, since they were extracted under pressure and threats of turture.)

Dr. Subhi Sa'ada Din Ghosheh, 40, an East Jerusalem physician awaiting trial on charges of subersive activity, told the court that police investigators took him up to the fourth floor of the Russian Compound building on March 9, "to show me what happens to persons who don't cooperate." He said he saw several persons being beaten and one hanging by his hands from a door-frame. Dr. Ghosheh also said he saw Ya'acub Oudeh - one of the suspects in the Supersol bombing last February - in a state of "semi-consciousness."

It has not yet been decided whether or not to allow the suspects' statements.

(Jerusalem Post, 23 October 1969)

Tel Aviv District Court Judge Binyamin Cohen yesterday refused to admit in evidence a statement taken from an accused man after the latter had been placed in solitary confinement in a cell at the police lockup in Abu Kabir because he had refused to cocperate with his interrogators.

On ruling the statement inadmissible, Judge Cohen accepted the argument of defence counsel, Haim Kazis, concerning conditions at the lock-up. Mr. Kazis had said, "Food is shoved in under the door with the foot; the detainee has no exercise or privileges and is not allowed to see daylight at all. Only after the accused had given a state ment was he transferred to another, more comfortable wing, and allowed to have visitors."

(Jerusalem Post, 28 October 1969)

A visitor to Shatta prison declared lately that some Jewish prisoners having heard the Haifa explosions, and incited by higher authorities, attacked Arab prisoners including Ibrahim el-Fahmawi who is completing his prison sentence after the authorities rejected the usual procedure of reducing prison sentences by one third. Instead of punishing the attackers, the authorities put Ibrahim el-Fahmawi in a cell.

(Al-Ittihad, 7 November 1969)

Around 100 mothers of prisoners in the occupied West Bank signed a petition to the Minister of Police calling for the cancellation of restrictions imposed lately on their visits to prisons. The petition said that "limiting visits to one a month instead of bi-weekly visits and limiting the number of visitors to one person instead of several as it used to be before, meant in reality depriving us from visiting our sons for long periods in some cases extending over several months depending on the number of visitors belonging to one family...."

(Al-Ittihad, 11 November 1969)

The Ittihad office received a complaint from a prisoner in Shatta prison who wrote that on 27 October 1969, a number of Jewish prisoners attacked an Arab prisoner from occupied Arab Jerusalem merely because he was an Arab. Trying to separate the two sides, another Arab was beaten up and hit on the head. A third Arab, who was around when the incident occured was also beaten. The prison administration put the Arabs under solitary confinement and placed only two of the attackers in a cell. Tens of those who took part in the attack were left to wander around... The Jewish prisoners threatened the Arabs with attacks and were supported by the prison administration in the person of its representative "Brizlai" as if it were the Arabs who were instigating the fights.

The complaint added that the prison administration restricted all rights accorded to Arab prisoners: the sick are not offered adequate treatment, and those who want to study are not offered any facilities.

(Al-Ittihad, 18 November 1969)

Bashir Kheiri, an Arab lawyer told the military court in Ramallah that he and two other Arab citizens were tortured on charges of cooperating with commando organization. Details of the torture... were reported in full in the Arabic language newspaper "Al-Kuds" of Jerusalem, October 23.

Kheiri said that on the night of February 26, 1969, he was contacted by telephone and told to report to the police immediately (where)... he was kept waiting till 3:30 A.M. He was then removed to a cell in the Ramallah prison for interrogation. Later on he was taken to Jerusalem. There two Israeli officers slapped him on the face when he denied any knowledge of cooperation with Arab commandos. He was afterwards beaten with a whip for three hours continuously. His clothes were taken off and freezing water poured on him until he lost consciousness. The next morning a third Israeli officer interrogated him, but again Kheiri was beaten with a thick stick by the officer on his genital organs until he lost consciousness once more.... Kheiri also told the court that the Israeli officer pressed on his neck to stretch out his tongue while urine was poured on it. He told the court that he had to sign a confession to save himself further torture but he denied any contact with commando organizations.

(Daily Star, 21 November 1969)

David Leitch reported: "As Israel refuses to accept that the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention apply to the occupied territories, Red Cross delegates have no access to the police stations or detention centres where prisoners are kept after arrest. Neither can they see prisoners in solitary confinement."

(Sunday Times, 23 November 1969)

David Leitch also writes:" Lutfieh El Houri, 25, was arrested in August 1969 in Ramallah. The charges against her were numerous: being a member of an unlawful organization and attempted murder were the most serious....She confessed to most of the charges against her but on November 4 before a military court in Ramallah her lawyer claimed that her statements had been extracted through torture and fear... She was taken to Beit Shemesh and interrogated for 15 days. During this period she was kept in solitary confinement, with both wrists and feet handcuffed....Then, she says, she was put in the same cell as a group of Jewish prostitutes mostly from the Yemen. They attacked her and were encouraged to do so by the guards. During her solitary confinement she was prevented from using the lavatory, which was particularly painful for her as she was convalescing from an operation for appendicitis at the time of her arrest. She also claims that police or soldiers threatened that her house would be blown up unless she confessed. Eventually, she did, but the house was blown up anyway. Miss Houri has given many more details of her alleged ill-treatment to her lawyer, who has made an official protest, so far without response.

Ichak Ali el Marari was arrested on March 1, 1969, in Jerusalem. After two months of interrogation, during which he claimed he had no access either to his wife or his lawyer, he was charged with being a member of an illegal organisation. Interestingly, though he is still in prison, the charges against him were dropped on June 6, 1969... There seems to be no convincing evidence, or indeed evidence of any kind, that he was involved in terrorist activities....This does not mean under the system of administrative imprisonment which is now widely used that there is anything to prevent his remaining in prison for an indefinite period.

He says, and I have seen his statement, that he had been so maltreated during the interrogation period, that the marks would have been visible in court. His story, which is similar to that of many others, tells of being beaten on the hands with a strap, and of being denied water and medical treatment until he had made a full confession... After his interrogation, Mr. Marari was treated in the prison hospital at Ramallah. He says his most serious injury was a head wound, and he also complains of defects in vision as a result of his treatment during interrogation, and recurring headaches."

(Sunday Times, 23 November 1969, "Eye-Witness in Gaza")

"The legal code which covers Arabs in the occupied areas, and within Israel as it existed before the six-day war, is so superlatively illiberal that those on the receiving end have almost nothing on their side. Anyone can be arrested, restricted to a certain area and kept in prison for an indefinite period without any charge. The authorities can give them access to outsiders, or they cannot. It depends on how they feel. The system is disgraceful...

There is little distinction between the treatment of an avowed terrorist, and a suspect. A lawyer, an Israeli who handles many of these cases, says that experience suggests 80 percent of the prisoners are tortured during interrogation... I have heard complaints about prison standards but, compared with those levelled against police and military intelligence during the interrogation period after arrest, they are too trivial to be worth repeating."

(Sunday Times, 23 November 1969, "Eye-Witness in Gaza")

In Nablus prison, Walid Mchammed Diab Qasrawan told a reporter: "I was sentenced to life imprisonment. I was captured in November 1967, and accused of killing a man in Jenin, in the West Bank, at the demand of Fateh commando organization. I denied it. It is not true... But the interrogators, the Israelis, they beat me and gave me electric shocks until I was forced to say it was true". One old man complained: "There are supposed to be 62 persons per cell. In mine there are 76, I can't get any sleep." He was arrested a year ago, and said he did not know the charges.

(AP, 1 December 1969, Daily Star)

A statement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman referred to comments by Amnesty officials of "serious and substantiated evidence of ill treatment of prisoners in detention or under interrogation, rather than those held in prisons."

The Israelis, in barring further visits, expressed "surprise at the manner and timing of Amnesty's statement."

Martin Ennals, Secretary General of Amnesty International, told the Jewish Chronicle in London during the first week of December that the evidence of Israeli ill-treatment had been based on interviews in Jordan and in Israel, on photographs by an Amnesty cameraman and on medical reports by a European doctor.

(The New York Times, 8 December 1969)

"The Israeli Government said today that Amnesty International, a London-based investigative body, had prejudged an inquiry into the treatment of Arab prisoners by Israeli authorities. The Government barred further visits by the organization's representatives.

A statement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman referred to comments by Amnesty officials of serious and substantiated evidence of ill treatment of prisoners in detention or under interrogation."

(The New York Times, 8 December 1969)

The director's office of the women's prison in Ramleh punished Arab prisoners by restricting them to their cells on Bayram feast and prohibited their relatives from visiting them because they refused to celebrate Hanoukah feast which coincided with the last days of Bayram, a month of fasting and reading the Koran for Moslem prisoners. The punished prisoners include: 'Aisha Awda, Rasmiya Awda, Nufuth al Muffatish, Randa al Nabulsi, Suham al Wazni and Hanan al'Asli.
(Al-Ittihad, 19 December 1969)

Lydda - During a (military) court session on 10 November 1969, Aisha Ahmad Fares, accused of planting charges in the British council and a supermarket, explained methods of tortures she has suffered by her investigators since her arrest on 1 March,1969. After her arrival at the police station in Jerusalem, the officer Ezra Kuleij started hitting her over the head and the ears with a stick while another person pulled her hair and other investigators kicked her until she lost consciousness. Later, she was taken with another detainee, Rasmiya Awda, whom she could not identify, and was taken back to the fourth floor where her legs were tied to a chair. She was beaten continuously for the first night of her arrest when she felt sick and could not sleep. The following morning the investigator gave her a pen and paper to write her testimony and as he did not like what she wrote, he tore the paper down and threatened to take off her clothes and carried off his threat by taking off her jacket and blouse. Then, the officer, Golan, came in and slapped her. The accused added that on 10 March 1969 she suffered a brutal torture (which I cannot describe no matter how hard I try). The officer Marcus together with a tall dark person and a policewoman flogged her, tied her hands to her back and slapped and kicked her after taking off her clothes. Marcus pushed his stick into her vagina. She does not know if that caused her to lose her virginity.

After this torture she confessed all what was asked of her and even that she parked the car which exploded in Mehna Yehuda in Jerusalem.

Rasmiya Awda told the court, in its session of 2 September 1969, of this and similar methods of torture, especially sexual torture.

Lawyer Meir Cohen, on behalf of his client Rasmiya Awda, called a private doctor to the prison to examine her. The expenses will be paid by her family. The lawyer, Ali Rafi, supported the request. Yet the court rejected the request claiming that it came too late. Ali Rafi answered that for months he sought the prison director's permission to bring an impartial doctor to examine his client, and that until today he did not receive an affirmative reply to his request, dated 24 October 1969.
(Al-Ittihad, 19 December 1969)

In Tel-Aviv, an Israeli Arab, Hassan Abou Kader, committed suicide in prison. He was accused of having played an important role in the incidents in Acre, reported the newspaper Haaretz. He was arrested during the inspection of a small boat coming from Syria and carrying arms.
(Le Monde, 24 December 1969)

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

"Any destruction by the Occupying Power of movable or immovable property belonging individually or collectively to private persons or to other public authorities or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operation".

(The 4th Geneva Convention, Article 53)

"Reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited".

The 4th Geneva Convention, Article 33)

1969

In Gaza, 3 houses belonging to Mahrat Salame Sa'ad, Mohamed Suleiman Abu Shirbi and Nihad el Rais, all held for being leaders of underground terrorist groups, were blown up.

(Maariv, 5 January 1969)

Six houses belonging to terrorists seized December 28-29 were blown up, 5 in Gaza town and one in Khan Yunis. The Khan Yunis house was owned by Mohamed Nasser Abu Riad who was killed in the clash in which Kader Jaber Ahmed Fahem was wounded. All the members of the Abu Riad family who lived in the houses were active in terrorist groups and under arrest. The houses in Gaza belonged to Shueib el Hayek, Ibrahim Ahmed Abed, Jaber Shaker Alem and Riad el Malib.

(Jerusalem Post, Monday 6 January 1969)

The president of the International Red Cross sent a note to the Israeli authorities protesting against the destruction of houses during the past months. The note was cited in the CICR bulletin, Actualites de la Croix Rouge. The President of the Red Cross expressed his great concern for the painful situation which results from these destructions.

(AFP, 5 February 1969, L'Orient)

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Destour, reported that the Israeli occupation forces blew up 17 houses in Gaza town yesterday after sealing off two refugee camps and imposing curfew.

(Reuter, 20 February 1969, Le Monde)

Israeli forces using bulldozers demolished 6 houses today. It is said that they had been used by Arab guerillas for arms caches or training. An announcement said the demolitions were carried out on the orders of the area military commander. Reliable sources reported that similar demolitions would be carried out today in Ramallah.

The two men described as owners of the 6 houses have been arrested on charges of being leaders of the PFLP. Security forces last night cordoned off the houses and the families living there were told to leave the buildings and remove their furniture and belongings.

(Guardian, 8 March 1969)

Israeli forces destroyed 4 houses in Ramallah and Bireh, whose owners were accused of belonging to the resistance. A fifth house was sealed off.
(UP,AFP, Reuter, 11 March, Al Nahar)

Homes of two terrorists who placed explosives on railway tracks on the outskirts of Jerusalem were demolished.
(Jerusalem Post, 13 March 1969)

The Israeli security forces demolished four houses in the center of the Abu Tor and Sheikh Jarrah districts in Jerusalem on charges that their owners belong to the PFLP. The owners are: Mahmoud Issa Al-Ubaidi, 22, Ya'cob Ahmad Awda, 26, of Sheikh Jirrah, Abdul Muhtalib Abu Rumaili, 30, and Sulaiman Salem Dwasmeh, 39 of Abu Tor. Following the demolition, notables of the area declared: "We are astonished that these people should have co-operated in sabotage activities and we hope that the authorities will be able to prove these charges in their trials".
(Davar, 18 March 1969)

In Gaza 2 houses belonging to the saboteurs Aida Issa Sa'ad and Kamel Mahmoud Madjini, were blown up by the Military Government.
(Jerusalem Post, 21 March 1969)

The Jordanian daily Al-Destour reported yesterday that the authorities destroyed 12 houses in Nablus one of which belongs to the poet Ibrahim Tukan.
(AFP, Reuter, 23 March 1969, Al-Nahar)

Al-Destour reports the blowing up of the house of Haj Mohammad Affani from Nablus who died in prison recently.
(Reuter, 26 March 1969, Daily Star)

Nablus went on strike on 26th February and a demonstration took place in the souks as a protest against the demolition of 3 houses and the evacuation of 5 others and the destruction of a house in Kalkilya under pretext that all these houses belonged to people arrested for fedayeen activity.
(Al-Ittihad, 28 March 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Difa' quotes travellers from the West Bank as saying that the house of a 23-year old student called Fadl Jaber had been pulled down by the military authorities.
(Reuter, 31 March 1969, Daily Star)

"The real number of houses destroyed," by Aref el Aref:

The authorities so far have destroyed 145 houses in Jerusalem, 10 of them allegedly belonging to fedayeen, and 135 in the old Magharbeh quarter belonging to the Islamic Waqf (Religious property.)

The Israelis have also decided to confiscate 1730 stone buildings in the Old City of Jerusalem. These buildings contain 1308 dwelling places, 438 shops, 5 mosques and 4 schools. The authorities proceeded to destroy these buildings one by one under pretext that their destruction constituted a public service. The true object is the installation here of new Jewish immigrants. The Israelis have also confiscated 3345 dunums of land in the Sheikh Jarrah quarter.

In the Latrun area, the authorities have destroyed the following houses: 440 houses in the village of Yalu, inhabited by 2,000 people. 660 houses in the village of Beit Nuba, inhabited by 3,000 people. 730 houses in the village of Amwas, inhabited by 365 people. Total of houses destroyed: 1830.

The Sunday Times correspondent said on the 23rd March 1969 after a visit to the Gaza Strip that the number of houses destroyed was 280 houses. "After consulting my diary in which I had noted down all houses blown up in all other areas: Hebron, Beit Awa, Beit Mirium, al-Shuyoukh, Nablus Jenin, Kalkilya, Tulkarm, I found that the number of houses destroyed up to date is 5545 houses in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip."
(Ha-Olam Hazeh, No.52 April 1969)

.....In Nablus alone, more than 52 houses have been destroyed. At first, only houses where arms were found were blown up, and it is always made certain that the furniture also goes with them."
(Ha-Olam Hazeh, No.52 April 1969)

The police (on 20th March) destroyed 11 buildings which for centuries have belonged to the Hazil tribe in the dwelling place of that tribe. The pretext invoked by the authorities is that these buildings were erected without license, whereas the leaders of the tribe say that the authorities' object is to drive them out of their land in order to confiscate it.

The worst part of this affair is that after 3 days of the destruction of these buildings (costing about 100,000 pounds), the authorities requested the tribe to pay 8,000 pounds towards the cost of this destruction.
(Ha-Olam Hazeh, No.52 April 1969)

Under the heading "The Destruction of Houses or Bridges" Ha-Olam Hazeh wrote:

"A year ago, William Nassar rented a flat located in the lower half of a building occupied by the "Al Wahda" Hotel. The building faced the police station in Ramallah. Two weeks later, Nassar was arrested with his friend Kamal Nimri, and the authorities blew up both his flat and Kamal's house. When the flat was blown up, heavy damage was caused to the hotel situated on top of it, as well as to other shops in the building. The question that arises is this: How do we expect the owner of the building who was then in Paris to be aware of the activities taking place in his building in his absence when the police station itself, opposite the building, was not aware of these activities?

The same applied to Kamal Nimri's house whose parents had gone to Kuwait before the war. How can a person supervise things happening in his house in Jerusalem when he himself is in Kuwait?

On the other hand, the authorities blew up houses of people who are still awaiting trial, or even those innocent who have been released.

This is exactly what happened in Ramallah where the two daughters of Khalil and Yusuf Audeh were arrested and after an investigation lasting 14 days were released because the charges against them could not be proved. Even then their house was blown up for no apparent reason.

Another example is the house of Hajj Hamza Tukan in Nablus. Mr. Tukan had built a three-storey house and divided every storey into two flats. One of these flats was occupied by his son Sabri. This boy was accused of throwing a home-made hand-grenade (which did not explode) The whole house with its six flats was blown up. Another building consisted of three storeys and six flats, one of them inhabited by Samir Budiab (22 years old) where an arms cache was found. The authorities blew up the whole building.

(Ha-Olam Hazeh No.54 April 1969)

On Monday the authorities demolished the house of Abdel-Rahman Abu Zarou whose son was accused of putting explosives in the Leumi Bank in Nablus.

(Davar, 1 April 1969)

Syria complained to the Security Council that four villages in the Golan Heights had been razed to the ground by Israeli bulldozers. The villages are Abi Zeitun, Tell Essequi, Errazaniye, and Khan el-Joukhadar.

(Jerusalem Post, 13 April 1969)

On the 31st March the Israeli authorities destroyed the house of a teacher, Mustafa Khadr, in Nablus. This house had been let to a man called Abu Omar, and Mustafa Khadr had nothing to do with Abu Omar's terrorist activities.

(Al-Ittihad, 18 April 1969)

About 25,000 people had been made homeless in the West Bank of Jordan and other occupied Arab areas through Israeli demolition of their houses, it was officially stated here Friday by the Jordanian Government press department.

The bulleting added that the houses blown up were in Yalu, Beit Nouba, Zita, Amwas, Kalkilya, Bethlehem, Ramallah, Hebron, Gaza and Jerusalem.

(Reuter, 26 April 1969, Daily Star)

The Jordanian newspaper al-Difa' reported that two houses in the village of Kabatia were destroyed by the Israeli authorities. The reason given for the destruction of the houses is that children living in them sabotaged telephone lines.

(AFP, 26 April 1969, L'Orient)

Four houses in the Nablus area were blown up by security forces. The owners had been arrested for subversive activity in a network rounded up recently here.

The four owners, currently under arrest, are Nimer Ahmed Shehadeh of Barka, Fahd Jabr of Bita, Mustafa Abdul-Halim of Majdal Bani Fadl and Abdul-Mu'ati Khatib of Dima. Although the exact charges against them have not been revealed, it is understood that the four were involved in sabotage activities about two months ago in the Kfar Saba area.

(Jerusalem Post, 9 May 1969)

The Israeli authorities destroyed the house of Hussein el-Fatih in Gaza. Hussein is allegedly a member of Fatah.

(Reuter, AFP, 13 May 1969, Al-Anwar)

Police Minister Eliahu Sasson told the Knesset yesterday that the authorities had demolished seven houses in Jerusalem since the Supersol sabotage. Three of them were in Abu Tor, two in Sheikh Jarrah, one in Wadi Joz and one in Salwan. Replying at question time to Mr. Uri Avneri, the Police Minister noted that the criterion for the demolition of houses was simply the presence of arms in them under the Mandatory Defence Regulations. Mr. Avneri had asked what would happen if the suspects involved were found to be innocent when brought to trial.

(Jerusalem Post, 15 May 1969)

In Gaza, three houses belonging to terrorists who had been apprehended by the security forces were blown up yesterday afternoon by order of the military government. The houses were in the Beit Hanun area west of the main road. The residents were given time to leave their homes and take their movables out. Some managed to take the door-frames with them.

(Jerusalem Post, 4 June 1969)

Mr. Mustafa Odeh, 58, of Ramallah and his two daughters were arrested after explosives were discovered in his home. The house was blown up. He and one daughter were released after interrogation.
(Jerusalem Post, 6 June 1969)

The demolition abutting the southern end of the Western Wall of the last group of nine houses including one in which Fatah leader Yasser Arafat was born - was carried out "under a demolition order issued by the Mayor of Jerusalem in accordance with the decision of the municipal engineer". Mr. Meron Benvenisti, in charge of Jerusalem affairs for the city administration, said the municipality "had nothing to do with it". Another source in the municipality said that Mr. Kollek had endorsed an engineer's report that the buildings were in a dangerous condition, but had issued no demolition order. The Ministry for Religious Affairs stated that the decision to demolish the buildings had been approved by the Ministerial Committee on Holy Places.

The buildings contained over a score of homes, but only one was occupied. The other apartments, vacated after the Six Day War, still had furniture in them belonging to the Abu Sa'oud family. The Ministry of Religious Affairs which removed and stored the furniture yesterday has offered the family alternative housing.

Title to the structures had been turned over by the Abu Sa'oud clan to the Wakf four decades ago, and the demolition brought protests from Moslem circles. Sheikh Hilmi al-Muhtasib, president of the East Jerusalem Shar'ia Court of Appeal, told the J.P. that "Local Moslems were much depressed by this action.... which was carried out at the gates of al-Aksa".

Unidentified officials and workers attempted to keep newsmen from observing the evacuation of the structures.
(Jerusalem Post, 16 June 1969)

Time Magazine reports the incident on the 21 June 1969 and adds: "Inch-thick cracks appeared in the walls of Yasser Arafat's house conveniently enabling the Israelis to label the building dangerous to public safety. They earmarked it for demolition."
(Time, 21 June 1969)

Writing about the same incident, John Wallis of the Daily Telegraph says: "The ostensible reason given for yesterday's destruction is that cracks appeared in the Abu Sa'oud homes and that they constituted a public danger. Rabbi Dov Berla, director of the Ministry's Division of Holy Places, admitted that the government had actually decided to clear and lay bare the wall. With William Schmick, correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, I went round to the scene... Schmick was seized by two members of the Ministry of Religious Affairs who hustled him across the Mosque compound, tearing his shirt.... I tried to adopt an inconspicuous position, but an Arab woman rushed up, sweat pouring off her face and tears in her eyes, as she regarded the home where she was born, crying "Allah Akbar" (God is great).
(The Daily Telegraph, 16 June 1969)

A poll among 1,500 cross-section sample of the Jewish population showed that 81 per cent were for demolishing houses of Arabs who themselves or members of their families were caught in action against Israel.
(Jerusalem Post, 27 June 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper al-Difa' reported that the Israeli occupation authorities had warned seven Arab families living outside the old city of Jerusalem that they should evacuate their houses within a week. It said that the Israelis planned to demolish the houses.
(Reuter, 29 June 1969, Daily Star)

The owner of a house demolished by security forces (on 18 March 1969 together with three other houses) as the home of a terrorist, yesterday sued the Ministry of Defence for IL 73,000 damages. This is the first case of its kind. The plaintiff, Hassan Mohammed Alayan, of Jerusalem's Abu Tor quarter, claims that he let the demolished house, which adjoins his own, before the Six Day War. The tenant was

caught, preparing explosives in the house six months ago and the house was blown up. Alayan claims, through his attorney, Mr. Ali Rafi, that the authorities should have taken into account that the house was rented. Their failure to do so, he says was a violation of his rights as a landlord and morally unjustifiable.
(Jerusalem Post, 9 July 1969)

Al-Ittihad added in its report of the trial that the Attorney General asked that the case should be conducted in closed session and that there should be no mention of it in the newspapers as otherwise many people whose houses had been destroyed would act in the same way and start similar cases.
(Al-Ittihad, 11 July 1969)

Haa'retz reported that the occupation authorities last Sunday destroyed three houses in Hebron. The owners of the houses are Abdul-Hadi Jabri, Mustafa Abu Fanar and Jibrin Najjar. Haa'retz says that the demolition took place because of an attack on an Israeli patrol by unknown persons three days ago.
(Al-Ittihad, 11 July 1969)

Security forces over the weekend blew up a house in Gaza after proving that a handgrenade had been thrown from it at an army patrol. The house, which is on the main road leading north to Erez, was evacuated before the explosion.
(Jerusalem Post, 20 July 1969)

The house of Hanza Touryar, 17, was destroyed. He was accused of throwing a handgrenade at the Military Governor's office in Nablus a few weeks ago.

Two houses in Hebron and one in Ramallah belonging to terrorists were destroyed. The house in Ramallah belongs to a young teacher, Latifa Hamed, who is accused of poisoning notables in the West Bank.
(Davar, 12 August 1969)

The Israeli authorities have tightened security measures in Hebron. People in the town have protested against these measures and especially against the destruction of houses. Meanwhile, the authorities have destroyed a house in the town of Jericho. This brings to seven the number of houses demolished in the last three days.

(Reuter, AFP, AP, 14 August 1969, Al-Nahar)

A house belonging to Mahmoud Mustafa, 50, from Jericho was demolished after his arrest by Security Forces. He was accused of belonging to the PFLP.

(Davar, 15 August 1969)

Three houses belonging to terrorists were yesterday torn down by security forces in the refugee camp of Ain Beit Alma outside Nablus. The demolitions follow the round up of a number of persons implicated in sabotage incidents that occurred during June and July. The houses demolished yesterday belonged to Yussef Jaber whose son, Nihad, 21, was arrested last month, Abdul Rahim Rmaha whose son Abdul Karim, 23, was arrested in June, and Ahmed Abu Hanivi, 30, who was also arrested about two months ago. Ten other houses were blown up last week in various parts of the West Bank in connection with terrorist activities that occurred in the same period.

(Jerusalem Post, 18 August 1969)

An Israeli Military spokesman announced that search operations in the Muazi refugee camp were undertaken and that four houses in the camp were destroyed during these operations.

(AFP, AP, Reuter, 20 August 1969, Al-Nahar)

"A house belonging to two suspected Arab resistance fighters was blown up by the army in the occupied Jordanian town of Nablus Wednesday, the military government said.

(AP, 21 August 1969, Daily Star)

An eight-room building belonging to Ezzedin Tamam, 26, was blown up by Security Forces. He is accused of having arms in his home and of participation in a sabotage attack.

(Jerusalem Post, 1 September 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Difa' reported today that the Israeli authorities have evacuated 20 houses in Kalkilya as a first step towards their destruction.
(AFP, 14 September 1969, L'Orient)

Seven houses in Beit Lahye in the northern Gaza Strip were demolished by the Security Forces. An arms cache was found in this village lately.
(Davar, 28 September 1969)

On Friday, September 26, two houses in Gaza belonging to members of the PFLP were blown up by order of the military authorities on the grounds that the owners had harboured wanted terrorists. The houses belonging to Mahmoud Rasem Sari el-Din and Ibrahim el-Shubaki, both of whom are now in prison, were in the Rimalt and Daraj quarters.
(Jerusalem Post, 29 September 1969)

In the wake of terrorist activities in the past week 14 houses were blown up by the security authorities, nine in the Gaza area and the remainder in Kalkilya.
(Jerusalem Post, 30 September 1969)

Israeli military authorities blew up three houses belonging to residents of the Ramallah area arrested in connection with commando activities. Several Arabs were arrested in the village of Deir Abu Mashal, near Ramallah, after a sniper with a Kalachinkov assault rifle wounded two Israeli soldiers. The house from which the sniper fired was one of those blown up.
(Reuter, 4 October 1969, Daily Star)

In Kalkilya, Security Forces yesterday blew up the home of Judeh Khalef, recently picked up in possession of arms. This was the tenth house demolished in this area in the past fortnight. The nine others belonged to members of various terrorist organizations who were rounded up in last month's wide-scale comb-out.
(Jerusalem Post, October 6, 1969)

Security Forces on October 6th blew up a seven-room house at Halhul village, north of Hebron, belonging to Muhammad Mahmoud Kurajeh, arrested over a fortnight ago after some shots were fired at a passing patrol.

In Azzun village, near Kalkilya, troops blew up a house owned by Jawdat Suleiman Khalifa, after arms had been found inside. The house had been rented out to Mustafa Abdul Hady.

In Nablus, Security Forces sealed up a house belonging to the family of Mahmoud el Alfy, arrested a fortnight ago after he had been sought for some four months.

(Jerusalem Post, 7 October 1969)

Two houses belonging to terrorists were blown up in Beit Lahiye north of Gaza by the Army on Tuesday.. In Nablus, one house was blown up yesterday and three others were sealed off, after their tenants were charged with activity in the Nablus area. The demolished houses belonged to Issam Assad, while those seized belonged to Ibrahim al-Kharouf, Salim Greitikh and Abdul-Razak Amiri.

The Post learns that another house was blown up yesterday in the village of Rammun in the Ramallah area. The name of the tenant could not be obtained by late last night.

(Jerusalem Post, 9 October 1969)

Five houses in three villages in the Nablus district were blown up by Security Forces yesterday following recent acts of terrorism in the area. All the demolished houses either belonged to or housed terrorists who were rounded up a few weeks ago during a wide-scale hunt in the area. The occupants were reported to have been involved in various sabotage actions and attempts in various places.

(Jerusalem Post, 14 October 1969)

190 houses have been destroyed in the West Bank of Jordan in the last six months. 90 were destroyed in the last two months.

(AFP, 23 October 1969, L'Orient)

Two buildings used by terrorist suspects, a house in Beit Furik, 8 kms. southeast of Nablus, and a garage in Bethlehem were blown up by Security Forces yesterday. The owners had provided transport for the terror ring rounded up in the past week.
(Jerusalem Post, 27 October 1969)

"Sixty or seventy families have been made homeless in the village of Halhul since the Israeli Army blew up their houses. During the day, they dug among the ruins for their possessions. Many of them spent the nights in the open.

"This was an act of retaliation for the killing there of an Israeli officer. The security forces broke up an important terrorist organization in the Hebron area on Friday and carried out a great number of arrests.

"They came to Halhul at 4 a.m. looking for suspects. They arrested 12, but one of them fought back. The villagers admit he was from Halhul and that he was a terrorist. They said he had been away for two years.

"The Israelis surrounded the house in which he was hiding. He killed a second lieutenant with a grenade and wounded a policeman and another soldier.

"The Israelis, as the house was in a narrow and difficult passage, sent the village mukhtar in to persuade him to surrender. He did, and two hours later the Israelis destroyed virtually the whole village.

"The official Israel announcement on Sunday stated that 18 houses had been pulled down and that the Israelis who had been shot at had been on a regular patrol, a statement in contradiction with the evidence.

"Perhaps there were 18 buildings. The operation was probably carried out so quickly that no exact count was possible, but every building contained a number of dwellings, and taking the Arab, not the Israeli definition of a house, thee were 60 or 70 houses destroyed in Halhul. I counted them.

"This morning the people were digging through the rubble for their clothes, their food, their furniture. They were not given time to clear their homes before they were blown up."
(The Times, from their correspondent in Israel Patrick Brogan, 27 October 1969)

Israeli security forces blew up the house of one of the suspects arrested in Bethlehem recently for "terrorist" activities.

This destruction is part of the reprisal measures that the Israelis propose to take against members of a chain discovered in Bethlehem and its environs recently.
(JP&AFP, 28 October 1969, L'Orient)

Three other homes were demolished on Sunday, 2 November in Gaza in the Manchiya district.
(Al-Ittihad, 4 November 1969)

Israeli forces blew up five houses in Gaza and one in Khan Yunis. The owners are accused of belonging to the resistance.
(AFP, 7 November 1969, Al-Nahar)

In Acre, right after the elections and before the new municipal authority was formed, the state properties office in Haifa sent some officials accompanied by police and a bulldozer to demolish three Arab homes in the Barbour area near Acre. The houses belonged to three Arab families: 1) Ahmad Muhammad Tarabulsi and his seven children who were deported by force to a new village; 2) Fa'our Muhammad Tarabulsi and his wife, both invalid and above 75 years old; 3) Mahmoud Lubani, his wife and five children who were deported by force to Tamra village. The house of Nimer Fa'our Tarabulsi was threatened with demolition.
(Al-Ittihad, 7 November 1969)

Statistics of houses demolished, blown up or bulldozed by the Israelis totalled around 7307 up to 8 November, it was reported recently.
(All agencies from Tel Aviv, 9 November, Daily Star)

The Israeli authorities blew up a house in Gaza on Sunday, because its owner had cooperated with commandos.
(All agencies, 10 November 1969, Daily Star)

The Jordanian newspaper, 'al-Difa' said Monday that Israeli authorities on the occupied West Bank blew up another seven houses in Halhoul, near Hebron, three days ago.
(Reuter, 11 November 1969, Daily Star)

In a report on the demolition of a street in Gaza, the Ha'aretz correspondent, Za'ef Schiff, wrote: "Defence Minister Moshe Dayan hurried to the place of the assassination looking furious, worried and perplexed. After a short argument it was decided to demolish eight houses in the alley where the assassination took place."

In other words, it can be said that the fate of residents in quarters where assassination by terrorists takes place depends on the Defence Minister's whims. If he was very angry and tense, it is likely that he would issue orders for collective penalties as in Gaza and Halhul.
(Ha-Olam Hazeh, 12 November 1969)

On November 16th, two buildings were demolished in Gaza.. after further grenades were thrown ... Another building was blown up in Gaza on November 15th, after 16 anti-vehicle mines were discovered in the Shati refugee camp.
(Jerusalem Post, 17 November 1969)

On the 16 November, the occupation forces demolished two shops in Gaza where a grenade was thrown at a soldier. The authorities claimed that the shops' owners witnessed the incident but refused to testify.
(Al-Ittihad, 18 November 1969)

Israeli forces blew up nine buildings near the market place in Gaza, the Jordanian newspaper "al-Difa'" said yesterday.
(Reuter, 22 November 1969, Daily Star)

Four houses in Beit Fujar near Etzion settlement were blown up. They belonged to a group of terrorists.

Ten houses in the Bethlehem and Hebron areas were also blown up. Their occupants had participated in sabotage activities.
(Davar, 25 November 1969)

The security forces yesterday blew up five houses in Si'ir village, and two in Jenin... The West Bank Military Government spokesman said all the houses had contained munitions and sabotage materials and that the occupants had admitted belonging to terrorist gangs which had recently worked in collusion with Israeli Arabs.
(Jerusalem Post, 26 November 1969 & Davar)

Security forces on November 28 blew up four houses in El Hashimiya village near Jenin, bringing to eleven the total number demolished last week in this region. A spokesman for the Military Government said the householders were implicated in the clash at the beginning of last week in which Border Police Constable Dahud was killed...
(Jerusalem Post, 30 November 1969 & Davar)

CHAPTER NO. 3

COLLECTIVE PENALTIES

"Collective penalties are prohibited,"

(4th Geneva Convention, Article 33)

1969

It was announced by al-Dastour yesterday that curfew had been imposed on the whole Hebron area. 17 Arabs were arrested and 125 others taken to an internment camp near Kfar Etzion to the south of Jerusalem.

(L'Orient, 3 January 1969)

Curfew was imposed on the town of Rafah and search operations launched following an explosion in which two Israeli soldiers were wounded.

(AFP, 10 January 1969, L'Orient)

In Gaza, curfew was declared on Sunday in the jeweller s market here yesterday after the explosion of a home-made bomb under an Israeli vehicle.

(Jerusalem Post, 14 January 1969)

The Israeli security authorities imposed curfew on the central market of Gaza after a number of hand grenade attacks last week.

(Le Monde, 15 January 1969)

Curfew was imposed in Rafah after an explosion.

(Reuter, 21 January 1969, Al-Nahar)

A curfew was imposed on the southern half of Nablus after demonstrations.

(Jerusalem Post, 5 February 1969)

The Israeli authorities have imposed a curfew on Nablus for the third time in two days.

(AFP,AP,UPI,Reuter, 7 February 1969 L'Orient)

The public in the West Bank has responded to the resistance of girl students in Gaza. In many towns, students and others demonstrated and shops and offices were closed. The authorities had to impose a curfew on Nablus and security means were tightened in Jenin, Tulkarm, Ramallah and Bireh. Police and the army prevented a demonstration of girl students in Nablus from taking place.

(Al-Ittihad, 7 February 1969)

A curfew in Nablus was lifted in the morning and reimposed at ten o'clock. The Jordanian paper, al-Difa' states that there were important troop concentrations in all the principal West Bank towns, and that worshippers were not being permitted to enter the Al-Aqsa Mosque or the Church of the Holy Sepulchre

(Reuter,AFP, 8 February 1969, L'Orient)

Curfew was imposed in Ramallah after a sit-down strike of 200 girl students in protest against Israeli occupation.

(Times, 19 February 1969)

A night curfew was imposed in the Gaza Strip until further notice as a result of rising sabotage acts.

(Jerusalem Post, 19 February 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper al-Difa' reported that the Israeli occupation forces dynamited 17 houses in Gaza city yesterday after sealing off two refugee camps and imposing a curfew. The owners of the houses were arrested and summarily tried by a military tribunal. The paper said that a protest against these measures was staged in Gaza and barricades erected in the streets.

(Le Monde, 20 February 1969)

A curfew was imposed on Nablus following demonstrations. Several schools in the West Bank were closed by order of the military authorities.

(AFP, 21 February 1969, L'Orient)

In Ramallah, the students of a Teacher Training School staged a demonstration, which was quickly suppressed by the military forces and a curfew was imposed on the town.

(UPI,AP,Reuter, 23 February 1969, L'Orient)

The village of Bir Zeit, 10 kms. north of Ramallah was declared by the security forces yesterday "a closed area". The most important high school in the West Bank is in this village, and the authorities say that the students from this school were responsible for the recent trouble in the West Bank.

(Le Monde, 6 March 1969)

Al-Difa' said that Israeli troops sealed off the town of Idna west of Hebron and the surrounding area. The next day several villages were also sealed off following an attack on an Israeli military vehicle in the town of al-Dawaimah during which 4 soldiers were wounded. Al-Difa' said that a large number of men from the Israeli settlement of Tawil Hamid, south of Hebron, on Sunday assaulted Arab farmers, wounding four of them and killing some of their cattle. It added that the Israeli occupation authorities imposed a curfew on the Jabalia refugee camp, near Gaza.

(Reuter, 5 March 1969, Daily Star)

A curfew was imposed on Nablus the day before yesterday after widespread demonstrations protesting against the occupation and the policy of collective arrests and destruction of houses. Schools were closed in Kalkilya, Jenin, Bireh, Ramallah and the Gaza Strip until further notice.

(Al-Ittihad, 14 March 1969)

Six schools (one in Deir el Ballah, two in Jebeila and three in Gaza) were closed and many arrests made by the authorities, after rioting and grenade attacks.

(Jerusalem Post, 15 March 1969)

A curfew was imposed on the town of Gaza and arrests made after a grenade attack on an Israeli military vehicle. The author of the attack, a girl of 19, Aida Issa Sa'ad, has been arrested.

(Al-Ittihad, 18 March 1969)

In Gaza 200 students fought police. Four more schools were closed down, making the total ten closed by order of the Military Government. In Tulkarm an UNRWA school was closed down.

(Jerusalem Post, 18 March 1969)

Some schools in Nablus, Tulkarm and other places are still on strike whereas others are closed by a standing order from the military government. A grenade thrown at students in a school in Gaza has caused 11 casualties, and created an atmosphere of tension and unrest. Rumours are spreading that an Israeli soldier is the author of this crime.

(Al-Ittihad, 18 March 1969)

Curfew was imposed on the whole of the Gaza Strip, after two incidents of active resistance.

(AP, 22 March 1969, Al-Nahar)

Two schools in Tulkarm were closed by military government order. Another was shut down in Nablus where all high school students are on a protest strike. There are now 9 West Bank Schools closed by the Israelis.

(I. Herald Tribune, 31 March 1969)

The village of Batir near which a border policeman was murdered 4 days ago is still under curfew. There have been extensive interrogations.

(Jerusalem Post, 1 April 1969)

Curfew was extended yesterday to the village of Alsar where a local policeman was shot at a week ago.

(Jerusalem Post, 1 April 1969)

Curfew was imposed on Gaza after the stoning of a bus by schoolchildren, wounding one passenger.

(AFP, 1 April 1969, L'Orient)

The UNRWA elementary school for boys in Shati refugee camp was closed down yesterday by order of the Military Government after students threw stones at a passing military jeep. Of the fourteen schools closed in the Gaza Strip, three have so far been opened. No school will be reopened without a unanimous declaration by its staff, to guarantee law and order.

(Jerusalem Post, 8 April 1969)

Following an explosion in the village of Tireh on the 9th April, the village was surrounded and a curfew was imposed. Searches took place and widespread arrests were made.

(Al-Ittihad, 11 April 1969)

Eleven schools in the Gaza Strip are still closed - some for more than four weeks now - because teachers have refused to sign statements guaranteeing law and order among students.

(Jerusalem Post, 16 April 1969)

Security forces clamped a curfew on the villages of Jayus Abush, Jimal and Zibad in the Kalkilya region from six to ten a. Searches were conducted.

(Jerusalem Post, 17 April 1969)

In Gaza an elementary school in Nuseirat was yesterday closed down by order of the Military Government after the school pupils threw stones at soldiers and passing vehicles. One boy of 11 was arrested. There are now 12 closed schools in the Gaza Strip.

(Jerusalem Post, 18 April 1969)

Eleven Government and UNRWA schools in the Gaza Strip which have been closed for nearly six weeks in the wake of riots and demonstrations are to be reopened tomorrow. The Military Government sanctioned the reopening, when all the principals and teachers agreed to sign a declaration of responsibility for the maintenance of order and discipline among the pupils.

Fifteen schools in the Strip with some 10,000 pupils had been shut down by order, but the staff of four of them had earlier signed the declaration.

(Jerusalem Post, 25 April 1969)

Haaretz reported yesterday that girls in Nablus demonstrated on Wednesday and that the majority of schools were closed.

(Al-Ittihad, 25 April 1969)

Although 11 schools throughout the Gaza Strip reopened yesterday morning, pupils of the Nusseirat Elementary School arrived for classes only to engage in demonstrations and rioting, resulting in the school's closure by order of the Military Government.

(Jerusalem Post, 27 April 1969)

Closure of an UNRWA girls school in Gaza was imposed by the military government immediately after hand grenades had been thrown from the school.

(Jerusalem Post, 12 May 1969)

A several-hours-long curfew was yesterday imposed on the village of Abadiyeh on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho. The curfew followed an incident on Monday night when a number of shots were fired at a military vehicle travelling from Bethelehem to Jerusalem in which there were no casualties. A search for suspects and caches was conducted during the curfew.

(Jerusalem Post, 14 May 1969)

A curfew was imposed on Jenin and large scale search operations were launched in the town after a military vehicle had been ambushed and dynamited.

(AFP, 15 May 1969, L'Orient)

A curfew was imposed on Hebron yesterday after an attack on a frontier policeman in the town.

(Le Jour, 7 June 1969)

Curfew was imposed in Gaza until further notice following the stoning of a bus yesterday.

(Jerusalem Post, 18 June 1969)

After an explosion at the entrance of a Military Governor's headquarters in Nablus, curfew was promptly imposed on the surrounding area and the security forces took in dozens of local residents for questioning during the day. An undisclosed number were still in custody last night.

(Jerusalem Post, 27 June 1969)

In Nablus a border policeman and two local residents, one of them a Samaritan, were yesterday wounded by a hand-grenade thrown in a terrorist assault on the Military Government headquarters. A second grenade failed to explode. Curfew was clamped down on the immediate vicinity, and a wide scale search launched by the security forces. By late yesterday evening, as the operation continued, dozens of residents had been detained for questioning.

(Jerusalem Post, 7 July 1969)

An AP agency report on the same incident quoted in the Daily Star says: The Israelis clamped a curfew on the Casbah, or old quarter of the town, and a refugee camp and rounded up about 5,000 Arab men for checking.

The checkup followed a rash of grenade bombing and firing by Arab commandos in Nablus and the surrounding area.

Soldiers with submachine guns at the ready, moved into the narrow alleys of the Casbah and Arabs were directed to a

checkpoint where hundreds squatted on the ground under guard.

(AP, 15 July, 1969, Daily Star)

Israeli troops and security forces made house-to-house searches for Arab guerillas and hidden arms as a curfew - the second in 3 days - was clamped on the occupied town of Hebron in the West Bank. This followed a grenade attack on Tuesday in the market place in which 10 people were wounded. General Dayan arrived here early Thursday and inspected arrangements for screening and interrogating all adult males while troops patrolled the town's streets and security men searched houses in the curfew area. Men living in the area had earlier been ordered to report - with food and water - to identify check-points.

(Reuter, 24 July 1969, Daily Star)

In Gaza, the 3-day curfew in el-Muazi and Nusseirat camps was lifted. It was imposed after the murder of Shimon Levi, an employer of the Public Works Department.
(Jerusalem Post, 4 August 1969)

An inhabitant of Shati Refugee camp in Gaza was murdered and his wife severely injured yesterday. An 18 year old youngster from the el-Muazi refugee camp was also found dead yesterday morning near the camp. Police security forces imposed a curfew on the camp.
(Jerusalem Post, 8 August 1969)

A curfew was imposed on the town of Gaza after an attack by a resistance group against an Israeli patrol in the town. Confiscations were undertaken and several arrests made.
(AFP, 11 August 1969, L'Orient)

The curfew in the Sedjayneh Quarter of Gaza was lifted on Sunday night. The curfew had been imposed the morning after several terrorist attacks on the previous evening.
(Jerusalem Post, 12 August 1969)

In Hebron 11 Israelis were hurt yesterday when a hand-grenade was thrown into the lorry in which they were travelling. Road blocks were set up around the town and outgoing vehicles searched. A curfew was imposed in the vicinity of the market and house-to-house searches conducted.
(Jerusalem Post, 12 August 1969)

The night curfew in Gaza is still in effect. The curfew applies to the whole city including the Shati camp and the other smaller refugee concentrations within the city limits. Jebaliya which is outside limits is not under the dusk to dawn curfew.
(Jerusalem Post, 15 August 1969)

In el-Arish a curfew was imposed on the southern part of the town on Tuesday morning after 4 Katyusha shells were fired at the town in the early morning hours. Security forces who investigated the incident arrested a number of suspects. The curfew was raised on Tuesday evening.
(Jerusalem Post, 21 August 1969)

Night curfew has been imposed on the el-Muazi camp in Gaza from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. until further notice. The curfew follows Tuesday's action by the security forces in which 2 saboteurs were killed, three injured and 2 suspects arrested. The night curfew in Gaza town imposed over a week ago is till in force.

(Jerusalem Post, 22 August 1969)

The Old City of Jerusalem was on the brink of religious violence after a mysterious fire swept through part of el-Aqsa Mosque, the third holiest Moslem place of worship.

Police averted violence by imposing a total curfew on the walled city closing the holy places of all religions.

(I. Herald Tribune, 22 August 1969)

A curfew was declared in Deir el-Balah refugee camp and a house-to-house search for saboteurs conducted by the army on Friday morning. Three suspects were arrested.

Unlike last Tuesday's search at the el-Muazi camp, where three suspects were shot and two wounded trying to escape, Friday's search here went off with no incidents. Women and small children were permitted to disregard the curfew.

(Jerusalem Post, 24 August 1969)

A curfew which was clamped down on the village of Kabatiya near Jenin at dawn yesterday was lifted at 3.45 p.m.

The curfew came in the wake of a minor incident, in which several shots were fired at passing army vehicles.

During the 10 hour curfew, road blocks were manned around the village.

(Jerusalem Post, 26 August 1969)

An Arab guerilla was killed and 3 others captured in a clash with Israeli troops in the Israeli occupied Gaza Strip today hours after a 5-week curfew on Gaza town had been lifted. The curfew was imposed on July 31 after guerilla attacks in the area, including the killing of a number of Israelis.

(The Guardian, 9 September 1969)

Informed sources in Tel-Aviv declared that the Military Governor imposed a curfew on Arab shops in Mzairan after an Arab threw a bomb on a civilian car today.

(Reuter, AP, 9 September 1969, Al-Nahar)

For over a week now, a 22 hours day curfew has been imposed on the village of Beit Sahour and its environs. Rockets had been fired from the village on the town of Jerusalem. The Mayors of Beit Jala, Bethlehem and Beit Sahour, as well as 19 other people sent a telegram of protest against the hunger, illness and unemployment the inhabitants of the village are thus being subjected to.

(Al-Ittihad, 9 September 1969)

After an attempt on the life of the Military Governor of Hebron, curfew was imposed and searches were made. A curfew was also imposed on the villages of Beit Furik, Zefta and Sole.

(Al-Ittihad, 12 September 1969)

A curfew was imposed in Hebron after a skirmish last night between a border patrol and some terrorists.

(Jerusalem Post, 18 September 1969)

A curfew was imposed yesterday by Israeli forces on the village of Beit Omar following a Fedayeen ambush.

AFP quotes the Jordanian newspaper al-Difa'as saying that a curfew was also imposed on the village of Doura near Hebron.

(AFP, 18 September, L'Orient)

The authorities in Jerusalem stated that the Israeli authorities closed down a secondary school in Nablus after the students attempted to demonstrate and to incite other schools to join in the demonstration.

(Reuter, 25 September 1969, Al-Nahar)

A West Bank citizen who was deported to Amman wrote to the former mayor of Jerusalem Ruhi el-Khatib that the area of the surrounded sectors of Beit Sahur is around 15,000 dunums and is inhabited by 1,520 persons. He added that the area has been surrounded since 29 August 1969, that a curfew is imposed for 22 hours daily and no resident is allowed to open their door, go outside in the garden, or even open the windows or stand behind them.

(Reuter, 25 September 1969, Al-Nahar)

Classes have been suspended since last Monday in most schools in Nablus, as a protest against repressive measures imposed by the authorities in Hebron and Beit Sahur.

Strict security measures are still in force in Hebron and the area is till completely cut off from the rest of the West Bank.

(Al-Ittihad, 26 September 1969)

Al-Dastour reported today that the Arabs in the Beit Sahur area and the tribe of Arab Taamira have been under siege for a month. Travellers from the West Bank say that the food sent to these areas is being confiscated by the Israeli authorities.

(Reuter, 30 September 1969, Al-Nahar)

Four schools in Nablus and 2 in Jenin closed down on Saturday after student rioting were still closed today.

(Jerusalem Post, 30 September 1969)

The Premier's Advisor for the Administered Territories, Mr. Moshe Sasson, has declared that the collective restrictions now in effect in the Hebron area were aimed at warning the population against the catastrophe which they have been calling on themselves over the years. In a 2,000 word article published in the Arabic daily, al-Anba', Mr. Sasson stresses that the local inhabitants have been recently helping to create an atmosphere of terrorism and have been assisting terrorists. He also says that they have been acting in accordance with instructions from outside.

Meanwhile the trade ban imposed on Hebron a fortnight ago as a result of the increased terrorist activity in the area remained in force yesterday, while security forces completed their investigations. Further north where the month-long curfew on the Beit Sahur area, east of Bethlehem, was lifted on Tuesday (30 September), local residents have resumed normal life.

(Jerusalem Post, 2 October 1969)

The dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed on 20 August on the el-Muazi refugee camp south of Gaza was lifted yesterday. The curfew was clamped down on the camp, which has a population of 10,000 after a raid by security forces on 19 August, in which 11 wanted terrorists were captured and 3 others who resisted arrest were killed.

(Jerusalem Post, 3 October 1969)

The Ameriya School in Ramallah was closed until further notice by order of the Military Governor, as a result of the strike declared by the students of the school.

The schools in Jenin were closed and two girl students arrested following demonstrations there on Monday.

(Al-Ittihad, 3 October 1969)

A high tension pylon next to the Carni citrus packing plant outside Gaza was blown up making the fourth terrorist attack on the Carni citrus plant since it was opened last winter and the second time that this particular pylon was blown up. The damage has been repaired already. Investigation revealed that the saboteurs came from the Ali Muntar section

in Gaza's Sedjiyah quarter and a night curfew from 5 p.m. to 5 a.m. was consequently declared by the Military Governor.

Earlier this year the former Commander warned Gaza notables that if attacks on the Israeli electricity network continued, the town of Gaza itself would be connected to the Israeli network and any such sabotage would affect it directly.

(Jerusalem Post, 5 October 1969)

Israeli authorities clamped a curfew on Hebron and arrested 29 Arabs Saturday night after a grenade was thrown at Jewish settlers in the streets. The grenade failed to explode. Troops moved in to round up Arab dissidents within minutes of the grenade being thrown. The incident happened less than 12 hours after Israeli authorities lifted a three-week economic 'siege' on Hebron, charging that its inhabitants were aiding Arab commandos.

(AP, 6 October 1969, Daily Star)

Halhul village, north of Hebron was yesterday under total curfew after terrorists threw a grenade at an Egged bus travelling from Jerusalem to Beersheba. No one was injured and only slight damage was caused. The curfew was still in force last night and a widespread search was being conducted from the perpetrators of the incident. By late night an undisclosed number of villagers were in custody.

(Jerusalem Post, 17 October 1969)

In Gaza a curfew was clamped down yesterday morning, until further notice on the Palestine High School and its surroundings in the wake of student disturbances there. Students began throwing stones inside the courtyard, at teachers and at one another, while chanting terrorist slogans. The disturbances were believed to be connected with the current crisis in the Lebanon.

(Jerusalem Post, 27 October 1969)

1 See Destruction of Property, 27 October 1969.

In Hebron tonight, the security authorities seized 26 Arab shops, 13 on each side of a street where an Arab terrorist had thrown a grenade at a military vehicle earlier in the day.

A senior official of the military government said "you can call it collective punishment. We call it defensive measures".

A few weeks ago, an Israeli lieutenant was killed in the village of Halhul while flushing suspected terrorists out of buildings. The terrorist was captured, but the Israelis said he died later of his wounds.

(Herald Tribune, 5 November 1969)

Following a handgrenade attack at a border police vehicle in Hebron yesterday, which exploded under a car badly damaging the vehicle and injuring its 2 Arab passengers, border policemen fired at a nearby roof from which the bomb was believed to have been thrown. 26 stores in the immediate vicinity were shortly afterwards seized by the military authorities.

Over 50 local residents were reported to be under arrest. Hebron is still under a 12-hour night curfew.
(Jerusalem Post, 5 November 1969)

The curfew was announced on November 9th by the spokesman for the "Judea and Samaria" Area command and is to be in effect until further notice.

Vehicles belonging to residents of Judea and Samaria, and of the Gaza Strip, will from today on not be allowed to travel south of Hebron and east of the Strip from 5 p.m. to 5 a.m.

Specifically, such vehicles cannot travel on the main road south from Hebron or east of Gaza.
(Jerusalem Post, 10 November 1969)

In Gaza, a curfew was clamped down in the area of Omar el-Mukhtar Street at 7 a.m. yesterday, following a grenade attack on a mobile army patrol. 3 soldiers were lightly injured in the attack, which occurred at 11:30 a.m. The curfew will continue until further notice.
(Jerusalem Post, 11 November 1969)

In Affula, a 5 kilogram charge exploded in the Givat Hamorch quarter at 2:30 a.m. yesterday. There were no casualties .... Following the explosion and the discovery of tracks, believed to be those of a single saboteur leading to the Arab village of Sulam, the O.C. Northern command yesterday morning imposed a curfew on village. The police rounded up the 400 male residents and held an identity parade in the village center. House to house searches were made for arms and suspects.
(Jerusalem Post, 11 November 1969)

In Rafah, the authorities yesterday declared a complete curfew on the stretch of road between the Military Government headquarters and the police station - a stretch of 200 m.

The curfew, which will remain in effect until further notice, was declared after D.M. Moshe Dayan visited the town yesterday. The curfew follows a spate of terrorist activities here, culminating in an attack of army and police vehicles with grenades and gunfire.

There are now total curfews in 3 different parts of the Gaza Strip: Ali Abu Muntar in the Sadje'iyeh Quarter of Gaza (where it was declared more than a month ago); part of Omar Al-Mukhtar Street in Gaza since November 11 , and this stretch of road in Rafah.
(Jerusalem Post, 14 November 1969)

In Gaza yesterday afternoon a grenade was thrown at the military governor's car in the main street. It bounced off and exploded harmlessly. A curfew was imposed in the market place near the scene of the incident, and suspects were rounded up for interrogations.
(The Times, 17 November 1969, R)

A dusk-to-dawn curfew was also imposed on the Arab village of Sulam in north central Israel. The curfew follows the arrest of 50 villagers in connection with a bomb blast in the nearby town of Affula.
(International Herald Tribune, 14 November 1969)

2 Israeli soldiers were wounded and nearly 40 Arab residents of Ramallah and Gaza, in terrorist attacks in those towns yesterday morning. A night-time curfew went into effect yesterday until further notice in Gaza and Rafah following a spate of terrorist attacks. The vicinity of the terrorist assault in Ramallah, a stretch of road about 2 miles long between the central square and the El-Bireh vegetable market was put under curfew. Affected are two dozen houses and about 60 shops. 50 persons remained in custody.

(Jerusalem Post, 16 November 1969)

James Feron, reporting to the New York Times from Gaza, on November 18th describes "an afternoon in Gaza town":

"The main street is deserted with all the shops' shutters pulled down. The nearby market also is empty. An Israeli half-track sits in the main square, another in the market.

The areas are under curfew, imposed as punishment because residents have refused to come forward with information about terrorist incidents."

(The New York Times, 19 November 1969)

Four soldiers were wounded when bazooka shells were fired at the Military Government compound in El Arish, on November 18th. The authorities declared a curfew in the area of the incident.

(Jerusalem Post, 19 November 1969)

At 5:30 p.m., 3 Israeli civilians were wounded when the car in which they were travelling was attacked at Beit Hanun, in the northern part of the Gaza Strip. They were taken to a hospital and a total curfew was immediately clamped down on Beit Hanun and Jabaliya areas.

(Jerusalem Post, 20 November 1969)

A handgrenade was thrown at a military vehicle near the Khan Yunis branch of the Bank Leumi (Israeli bank) in Khan Square, on November 19th. Curfew was clamped down on the area for a few hours.

(Jerusalem Post, 20 November 1969)

Farmers in the Gaza Strip have complained that agricultural produce was going to waste as a result of the curfew, and that the farmers were suffering great losses.

The farmers say that they cannot work their fields and orchards, and cannot even harvest citrus fruit intended for export.
(Jerusalem Post, 23 November 1969)

(An Israeli recounted to the Sunday Times Israeli policy in the Gaza Strip):

"The first approach involved arbitrary curfews of the kind recently used as a reprisal against terrorism, in the village of Beit Sahor, near Bethlehem, among other places. The inhabitants are forbidden to leave their homes for almost the whole 24 hours; they can go out to get food and water for perhaps 2 hours a day. As Arab homes are usually tiny, have no sanitation or running water, and are sometimes shared with livestock, this is a severe punishment."
(Sunday Times, 23 November 1969)

Account of an Israeli witness:

The witness says that curfews were imposed against small villages at random even when there had been no acts of terrorism. When there were terrorist incidents in the area he claims the reaction of his unit was "much tougher"

In the "tougher cases", the 24-hour curfew rules applied, but only the women were kept indoors. The men were driven into the desert in trucks and sometimes beaten up on the way. When they arrived at an isolated spot they were divided according to age into 2 groups. They were then forced to squat on their haunches in the sun under guard for several hours - he says for as long as 8 hours at a time.
(Sunday Times, 23 November 1969)

The Military Government yesterday decided to relax the 24-hour curfew in the Northern Gaza Strip, by allowing the population two or three hours in the middle of the day to go out to shop and draw water.

Totalcurfews are still in effect in the main streets of Gaza and Rafah. All of Gaza is under night-time curfew.

Meanwhile, local employees of the Public Works Department were called in to clean out the Fares Market, where fruit and vegetables had been rotting on the stands since the curfew was imposed there 6 days ago.
(Jerusalem Post, 24 November 1969)

An Israel border policeman was killed on November 25th in a gun battle in Jenin, in the occupied West Bank of Jordan. A curfew was imposed on the town.
(Jerusalem Post, 25 November 1969)

The curfew in the main street of Gaza was broadened last night, after 2 grenade incidents in which a woman was killed and 3 persons wounded...

In one incident yesterday, a teacher at the local UNRWA school, Salwa Sukaeik, 24, was fatally wounded when she was hit by a burst of small arms fire directed by an Israel Army patrol at a fleeing youth who had just hurled a hand grenade into the empty yard of the Zahra Girls High School in Wadha Street at the entrance to Gaza close to 9 a.m. yesterday.

Two local men - one 20 and the other 45 were slightly wounded.
(Jerusalem Post, 26 November 1969)

2 schools were closed in Gaza following demonstrations by school children.
(Le Monde, 28 November 1969)

The Israeli daily Ha'aretz wrote: "Environmental punishment is, by the meaning of the term, collective punishment. (It) will only lead to increased hate for the Israeli government. And if, as a result of this, the saboteurs enjoy even greater support from the people, how will we react then?"
(Newsweek, 1 December 1969)

Major General Rehavam Zeevi claimed that Israel's blowing up of houses of suspected commando sympathizers and expulsion of Arabs from the occupied territories to Jordan had proved "effective" in combatting the resistance of Palestinians. The decision to destroy a house is taken after consideration, "but it has proved itself effective and has saved us many a headache and much blood " he said. (1 December 1969, Daily Star)

Following the assassination of the furniture merchant Shlomo Levi, Israel Defence Minister announced: "They (the Arab inhabitants) should cooperate or they would have to bear the consequences." Ma'ariv wrote: "The meaning of 'bear the consequences' was offered after a day. In the street where the murder took place, the military rule soldiers started destroying the shop where the murder took place, and also the surrounding houses and buildings. Within two hours a whole alley was transformed into rubble ... The purpose of such a move was to make the local inhabitants realize the high price they had to pay if they persist in standing aside and refusing co-operation with the authorities. Non-cooperation with the authorities is, technically, collaboration with the terrorists. Ma'ariv added that this policy of "neighbourhood punishment" has been implemented in Gaza and in the village of Halhul near Hebron.

Al-Ittihad commented that from the very first day of the occupation, collective punishment has been implemented and had not stopped for a single day. Thus, the allegation of the Minister of Defence are not new. It is merely a development of what has been there until now.
(Al-Ittihad, 2 December 1969)

The Knesset voted on 1 December by an overwhelming majority not to discuss the Military Government's policy of "neighbourhood punishment" in the occupied areas. Defence Minister Moshe Dayan reiterated a number of times during his speech before the Knesset that "neighbourhood punishment" had been approved specifically in each case by the Cabinet.
(Jerusalem Post, 2 December 1969)

In reply to a question in the Knesset, Defence Minister Moshe Dayan stated that he had formulated a description of his own to make his policy more comprehensible. He spoke of "peripheral punishments." He added: "I have never spoken of collective punishment which implies the punishment of innocent people, but only of sanctions against active or passive accomplices of terrorists, who either supply them with information or who really help them."

(Le Monde, 3 December 1969)

The Communist representative, Meir Filner, said in the Knesser on 1 December that on 29 August, a 22-hour curfew was imposed in the eastern quarter of Beit Sahur village for 22 days.

(Al-Ittihad, 5 December 1969)

A curfew was imposed over most of Hebron after a grenade attack on an Israeli military vehicle during which a border guard was wounded.

(Le Monde, 4 December 1969)

During a meeting with the mayor of Gaza, Defence Minister Dayan said that the curfew was an integral part of the security precautions in the city.

(Jerusalem Post, 4 December 1969)

In the Knesset meeting on Monday, Defence Minister Moshe Dayan asserted that there had been no change in the Government's policy towards the administered territories. The so-called neighbourhood or environment punishment were not new lines in the Government's policy. The blowing up of houses in Halhul village, the curfew in Hebron and in the Taamra tribe area, and the demolishing of a number of houses in Gaza, were all done with the Government's approval. Dayan also made clear that the debate had been more about words than deeds.... "What mattered was the essence of the policy. Under this policy innocent people were spared and punishment was meted out to those guilty of collaborating with the terrorists, extending them aid or giving them shelter."

(Jewish Observer, 5 December 1969)

On the anniversary of the U.N. Palestine Partition Resolution, Prime Minister Golda Meir said that the unprecedently liberal policies adopted in "the territories" were, to a great extent, still being implemented. However, Israel had no choice except to look for ways to punish and, more important, to deter.
(Jewish Observer, 5 December 1969)

A curfew was clamped on central Gaza following the sabotage of an electric pylon.
(Le Monde, 12 December 1969)

Some 56.2 per cent of Israelis justify "neighbourhood punishment" according to a poll conducted in Tel Aviv by Public Research of Israel Ltd.
(Jerusalem Post, 15 December 1969)

The military commander of the Gaza Strip and Northern Sinai imposed a curfew on the coastal strip from Erez to el Arish yesterday, effective from 6:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. until further notice. The curfew comes in the wake of the recent intensified smuggling of arms and ammunition to terrorist groups in the Strip from Lebanon...

As a result of the 7-week curfew in this area, the number of unemployed has risen by some 900. Commercial activity in the main street and market area has grown to a standstill leaving 400 merchants inactive. Another 500 workers have been laid off by the closure of 20 workshops
(Jerusalem Post, 18 December 1969)

The total curfew in occupied Gaza which has been observed for 45 days was lifted on 24 December. A curfew from 8:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. is still in effect.
(Al-Ittihad, 26 December 1969)

The Jordanian daily al-Difa' reported that curfews have been clamped down in Wadi al Kasr, Bir Mahjar and Wadi Aziz, near Hebron. Confiscations, interrogations and arrests ensued in the three villages. The paper also reported the closing down of the road connecting Hebron to Bir Jibril. These measures were part of a search for resistance fighters who had ambushed an Israeli patrol on this road.
(AFP, 28 December 1969, L'Orient)

The Israeli occupation authorities clamped a curfew on Faisal Street in Nablus after two grenade attacks on police military vehicles last Saturday, 27 December. The authorities said the grenades missed their targets but hurt three Arab youths.

(Al-Ittihad, 30 December 1969)

CHAPTER NO. 4

CHANGE OF STATUS, CONFISCATION CF PROPERTY, DEARABIZATION.

"THE OCCUPYING POWER may not alter the status of public officials or judges in the occupied territories or in any way apply sanctions to or take any measures of coercion or discrimination against them, should they abstain from fulfilling their functions for reasons of conscience"

(4th Geneva Convention, Article 54)

"No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property."

(Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, Article 17)

Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms recognized herein or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant.

(UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
Article 5 (1)

1969

A member of the Jerusalem City Council, Rabbi Hacohen said: "While every Arab in Jerusalem has full equality of rights with the city's Jewish residents, this applies to him only as an individual - not as a community. The public domain in East Jerusalem is all ours, and it is Jewish."
(Jewish Observer, 3 January 1969)

The Knesset has approved an amendment to the Municipalities Law by which the residents of Arab Jerusalem become members of the municipal electorate for Israeli Jerusalem.
(Al-Ittihad, 10 January 1969)

The day before yesterday the occupation authorities proceeded to remove the remaining 855 inhabitants of the town of el-Kantara to the town of el-Arish under the pretext of protecting them from Egyptian bombing. Each head of a family received 50 Israeli pounds on arrival at el-Arish in addition to 10 pounds for each member of his family. (approximately $16. & $3. respectively)
(Al-Ittihad, 10 January 1969)

Israel is preparing a showdown with her reluctant new Arab citizens in the former Jordanian sector of Jerusalem to enforce the reunification of the city under Israeli sovereignty. Three main steps are envisaged: (1) a test case is being brought to substantiate Israel's right to impose taxes on residents formerly administered by Jordan; (2) the Israeli Ministry of Justice is to be shifted into the Eastern section as a symbol of Israel's claim that all the city not just the Western sector is now her capital; (3) the first Jews are being moved back into the old Jewish quarter of the walled city. The combination of legal action, land development, slum clearance and development of government offices will make the negotiation of Jerusalem's status virtually impossible if peace talks are ever arranged with the Arabs.
(Sunday Times, 12 January 1969, by Louis Fleming)

Israel explained that she is using land owned by the Lutheran World Federation in Jerusalem for the purposes of strengthening the defence and discipline of the city. The explanation for Israel's plan to erect temporary structures on what she views as strategic sites on Mount Scopus was given by Israeli officials at a meeting with a Federation group in Jerusalem last Thursday. The talks in Jerusalem were an aftermath of an incident last month involving Federation officials in Jerusalem and an Israeli military patrol accompanying a work crew that had begun drilling pre-construction holes in the Federation's Mount Scopus property. Shots were fired into the ground by one of the soldiers. The Lutheran property involved in the dispute is opposite the Augusta Victoria Hospital. The hospital owned by the Federation has been used since 1950 to care for Arab refugees under special arrangement with the United Nations.
(New York Times, 14 January 1969)

Twenty-two new kibbutzim are being established in the Golan Heights, it was announced yesterday. More than $5,000,000 has been invested in the area since the Six Day War.
(Le Monde, 15 January 1969,)

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Difa' reported yesterday that the Israeli authorities have ordered all the doctors in the occupied territories to register with the authorities.
(Al-Nahar, 25 January, 1969, Local agencies)

The Jordanian Government has demanded a Security Council meeting to discuss a "new Israeli law which will come into force as of 22 February in the occupied zone of Jerusalem". They stated that this law was "a serious infringement committed by the Israeli authorities", and that it would force all Jordanian societies, companies and institutions established in Jerusalem to register with the competent Israeli court. In its complaint to the Security Council, the Jordanian Government stressed that "this decision by the occupying authorities goes against Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. Its aim is to destroy the intrinsic character of Jerusalem and incorporate Arab life into Israel."
(AFP, L'Orient, 9 February 1969)

Anxious to avoid a Security Council discussion of the situation in Jerusalem... Israel has announced that the law (described above) would be suspended for three months.

(All Agencies, L'Orient, 10 February 1969)

Haim Schachter, writing in Israel Today: says "An imaginative multiphase settlement and development plan for the Sinai coastal strip, including an international airport, a desalinisation plant of six million cubic meters capacity, tourism, intensive agriculture, a ramified industry, trade and commerce has been conceived by Dr. Ranaan Wetz, head of the Jewish Agency's Agricultural Settlement Dept."

(Israel Today, 14 February 1969)

The Economist, quoting Time magazine says:

"Time Magazine reported on February 7th a vital and so far secret decision of the Israeli cabinet to set up new fortified settlements in the West Bank and Sinai. According to Time, 20 settlements are to be established on the high ground overlooking the Jordan River (3 of them already exist) and 10 settlements in north-eastern Sinai (one already exists). In addition 3 towns are to be created: one at Sharm el-Sheikh, one between Jerusalem and Jericho and one east of Hebron. Settlements are indeed being created and more are planned. Along the Jordan River and the Dead Sea they are, in the first phase, fortified army settlements; on the Golan Heights and in the Rafah region colonisation has reached the point of full-scale urban planning. In effect, these new settlements and towns are the operative part of the plan long ago put forward by Yigal Allon. This envisaged a wide Israeli security belt along the Jordan River encircling, with Israel proper, an island of Arabs."

(The Economist, 15 February 1969)

Jordanian newspapers quoted travellers from the West Bank as saying that the Israelis seized 12,500 dunums (3,125 acres) of land in the village of Kfar Baram, drove out the inhabitants and handed the area to an Israeli collective farm.

(Reuter, Daily Star, 4 March 1969)

In Jerusalem, 25 Doctors staged a sit-in strike. The strike was in protest, among other things, against the confiscation of the new Sheikh Jarrah hospital to house an Israeli police headquarters, the closing down of the government hospital in the Old City and its integration with the Makassed Hospital on Mt. Scopus.
(Jerusalem Post, 10 March 1969)

A delegation from the Mazarib Arab tribe visited on Friday leading Israeli newspapers urging them to make their plight known to the public. They expressed their wish that the pressure which the Custodian of Absentee Property was exerting upon them to make them leave their land should be exposed.
(Al-Ittihad, 18 March 1969)

The Israeli government decided on Sunday to name a street in East Jerusalem after the late Premier Eshkol. It was also decided to call a region in Gaza after the late Premier, as well as a new settlement in the Golan Heights.
(AFP, L'Orient, 24 March 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Difa' said Friday that the Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab sector of Jerusalem had recently seized more than 90 houses and commercial stores on pretext that they had been abandoned by their owners. It said that the owners had been told to clear their houses and stores and hand them over to the Israeli authorities within a month, beginning April 1st.
(Le Monde, 27 March 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper, Al-Destour, Tuesday published the text of a memorandum said to have been presented by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Arab Jerusalem to the Israeli authorities protesting against the cruel methods by which taxes are collected. It said that officials seized some goods in Arab stores in Jerusalem in settlement of the taxes. The memorandum also complained about the deterioration in the economic situation and the increase in taxes and called for the exemption of Arabs from them.[1]
(Reuter, Daily Star, 26 March 1969)

[1] Israeli taxation is much higher than taxation in Jordan -Ed.

The long route south through the rocks of the Negev desert to the port of Eilat, Israel's southernmost point, is about to be extended. Sharm el Sheikh, at the tip of the Sinai Peninsula, has become an Israeli strongpoint since its capture in the June 1967 war. There is an airstrip and a naval base there. General Barlev, the Chief of Staff, remarked recently that Israel intends to exploit the area. Probably the Israeli Government, though it has not made any public pronouncements on the matter, is counting on maintaining a garrison there as part of a future peace settlement.

Good progress is also being made on building a line of settlements in the Araba, the long rift in the desert between Beersheba and Eilat. There are now 7 settlements in various stages of development and the intention is to build a chain of settlements every few miles the whole way down.

(The Times, 3 April 1969)

Some of the Dead Sea Scrolls which were found in East Jerusalem during the Six Day War will go on permanent display at the Shrine of the Book which is part of the Israeli Museum.

(Jerusalem Post, 4 April 1969)

James Feron reported from Jerusalem: Deputy Premier Yigal Allon and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, addressing different groups of students, called for the establishment of settlements to assure safe borders. Mr. Allon said that if the borders were secure, they would in time be agreed upon and recognized. General Dayan, speaking at a settlement north of Tel-Aviv, was even more specific in his recommendation, saying that "We should create a new map of Israel in places from which Israel did not intend to withdraw". He said it should establish settlements and create new facts. We must take action to remain in the occupied areas despite the Big Four, the United Nations and the hostile population of these areas. Specifically General Dayan proposed applying Israeli law in the occupied West Bank region of the Jordan River, introducing Israeli currency, creating jobs in these areas to improve the standard of living, and encouraging economic integration with Israel.

(Herald Tribune, 8 April 1969, NYT)

Minister Menachim Beigin, at the second session of the Herut Party's Council, called for the extension of Jewish settlements and the application of Israeli laws in the occupied territories.
(Davar, 21 April 1969)

The construction of 1,400 dwellings in the Old Sector of Jerusalem will be completed in the very near future. 280 families will now be able to move into these dwellings.
(Le Monde, 23 April 1969)

Ramat Shalom, Mt. Hermon. The foundation stone for this sport and tourism village to be set up by new immigrants in the Golan Heights was cemented into place yesterday morning by Deputy Premier Yigal Allon. Mr. Allon said at the ceremony that there could have been no more suitable expression of the Independence Day spirit than the founding of a new settlement in the border area and especially at this location.
(Jerusalem Post, 24 April 1969)

Five new settlements are to be established in the Araba between Ein Gedi and Eilat, during the coming year. Together with the five already existing in the area, they will secure the long Araba border with Jordan. The new points will be set up by the Jewish National Fund with the Jewish Agency and the Government.
(Jerusalem Post, 27 April 1969)

The Cabinet yesterday decided on a further extension of six months in which to allow the residents of the former Jordanian section of Jerusalem to register for Israeli licences to engage in professions, trades and business. It authorized ministers concerned to promulgate such extensions.
(Jerusalem Post, 28 April 1969)

The Israeli government yesterday took a major step in legalizing the annexation of East Jerusalem by making it possible for Arabs who had refused to apply for Israeli licenses to get them without asking.

Professionals and businesses in the former Jordanian sector of the city had been given until May 23, a three-month extension of the original deadline, to register under Israeli laws or quit practising.

The Justice Ministry was empowered to register Arab businesses in East Jerusalem under Israeli law. Other Ministries were given the right to issue regulations making it necessary for professionals to obtain licenses on their own.

The Israeli move to transfer businesses and professionals from Jordanian sector captured by Israel during the Six-Day War in June 1967.
(Herald Tribune, 29 April 1969, NYT)

The Israeli law named "The Law for the Incidence of the Law" legislated in 1968 to legalize the annexation of Arab Jerusalem, and subjecting all Arab business firms and professionals to Israeli laws, is being applied by the Israeli authorities without reserve, it is reliably learned from Jerusalem. Although, it is stated the Israeli authorities declared the postponement of the promulgation of this law for six months as of the current month. Yet they are proceeding with the promulgation of the law through sinister means based on powers invested in Israeli ministers to register all Arab companies and professions without the knowledge of the Arabs concerned. This step when completed is expected to revive the Jordanian complaint in the Security Council submitted in February, but frozen at the time on the strength of an Israeli promise to postpone the promulgation of the law.
(Daily Star, 4 May 1969)

Synagogue goers throughout the country have contributed IL37,000 to a fund for the establishment of various Jewish institutions in occupied areas including the building of a Yeshiva in Hebron. This was announced at a conference of synagogue presidents held at the settlers' compound in Hebron to mark the inauguration of the fund.
(Jerusalem Post, 6 May 1969)

The establishment of the third Nahal settlement in the Jordan Valley was marked yesterday at a ceremony attended by high-ranking army officers. Another new border settlement was also inaugurated last night in the Golan Heights.
(Jerusalem Post, 7 May 1969)

The cornerstone-laying ceremony will be held for the new Porat Yosef Yeshiva this afternoon, the anniversary of the date of the fall of the Old City of Jerusalem in the war of independence. The IL 8m complex to be built includes a Yeshiva, synagogue, library and dormitories.
(Jerusalem Post, 7 May 1969)

The Minister of Justice has announced in his answers to the questions put by the Communist deputy, Emil Habibi, that his Ministry planned to move the Supreme Court as well as the Central Court and the office of the Ministry of Arab Jerusalem. The Supreme Court will be on Mount Scopus near Augusta Victoria, the Central Court in the street of Salah el Din in the building used as a court before the war, the offices of the Ministry will also be moved to Salah el Din Street in a building belonging to the Jordanian Government.
(Al-Ittihad, 9 May 1969)

All West Bank vehicles will carry after May 15 zone plates in addition to their number plates, the West Bank Military Government announced. Nablus cars will have the Hebrew letter Shin in yellow, Het in black or green will be for Hebron cars, Tet in yellow and brown for Tulkarm, Gimel in yellow or blue for Jenin, Bet in black or pink for Bethlehem, Resh in black or white for Ramallah and Alef in black or yellow for Jericho. Cars not carrying these identification plates will not be permitted on the roads.
(Jerusalem Post, 11 May 1969)

In Hebron Jewish settlers are moving into permanent housing today. Two buildings containing 13 flats have recently been completed. The settlers expect that approximately another 10 families will soon be granted permission to take over the vacant places in the compound. Various public institutions including a clinic have been set up as well.
(Jerusalem Post, 12 May 1969)

On the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the coalition between the Herut and Gahal parties,* the Council of this coalition asked for the settlement of all the occupied territories, towns as well as country.
(Al-Ittihad, 13 May 1969)

* The party formed by this coalition is the second largest in Israel and is a member of the Israeli government-Ed.

Syria said at the U.N. yesterday that Israeli forces were pursuing a policy of systematic demolition of Syrian villages and territories occupied after the June 1967 war. (The reference is to the Golan Heights whose villages were abandoned by Syrian Arabs in 1967, only the Druzes remaining.) Syrian Chief Delegate George Tomeh stated in a letter to the Security Council president that Israeli bulldozers have demolished houses in the village of Aache, on April 27 and 28. The materials derived from the ruins of these houses were used to build an Israeli settlement very close to the aforementioned village, he said.

(Jerusalem Post, 13 May 1969)

The newspaper Al-Difa' reported Tuesday that the Israeli authorities had begun drawing up a plan for removing 10,000 Arab families from the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip to the el-Arish area and the Sinai desert. It said that under the plan, estimated to cost 40 million Israeli pounds, more than 50,000 Arabs would be displaced and Jewish immigrants settled in the evacuated areas during a period of two years.

(Reuter, Daily Star, 14 May 1969)

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday visited the village of El-Al on the Golan Heights, where he met representatives of the ten new villages in the area.

(Jerusalem Post, 15 May 1969)

Some 600 people watched the ceremonial installation of Tora scrolls at the Western Wall yesterday evening. The ceremony, which marked the re-unification of Jerusalem, took place in a subdued atmosphere of mixed joy and mourning.

(Jerusalem Post, 15 May 1969)

Prime Minister Golda Meir yesterday visited the Jewish Quarter in the Old City and the archeological excavations below the Temple Mount, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the re-unification of the city which falls today. At Beit Rothschild, in the Jewish Quarter, the Premier was told of plans to build a housing project in the quarter. A three-room flat would cost IL40,000. Mrs. Meir was later shown around the excavation, and visited the industrial Nahal group settled in the Jewish Quarter and drove past the Intercontinental for a panoramic view of the city.

(Jerusalem Post, 15 May 1969)

New houses will be erected in Hebron for Jewish settlers. 500 people are to be settled in the town.
(Davar, 16 May 1969)

Meron Benvinisti, the municipal administrator of East Jerusalem since the Six-Day War, took an almost unprecedented step: he informed the mayor that he was superfluous. "The integration of the two parts of the city is so advanced", he said, "that there are no longer reasons for keeping two separate administrations".
(Jewish Observer, 16 May 1969)

The Israeli Ministry of Justice is to try and correct the anomalies between Israeli law and the law existing in occupied Arab territories. A spokesman for the Ministry said that the Ministry of Justice would correct each legal anomaly as it came up. For example, Jordanian and Israeli law differ on procedure for redeeming promissory notes. When a case came up in occupied territory, it would be adapted to fit Israeli legal standards.
(AP, Daily Star, 20 May 1969)

Israel has expropriated and seized a total of 827 acres in East Jerusalem and its former northern suburbs of Lifta and Beit Hanina. To do this, it invoked a British mandate regulation of 1943 called the Law of the Seizure of Property for the Public Benefit. The expropriation orders were dated January 11 and April 18, 1968. Properties include private homes, shops, commercial buildings, Awqaf religious property and five mosques and four schools.
(Christian Science Monitor, 21 May 1969, John Cooley)

The Israeli government has disregarded several U.N. resolutions in order to hold the annexation measures (of East Jerusalem). Its key measure, which after two postponements - one caused by Jordan's request for an emergency Security Council session to consider it - was to take effect this May 20. This measure is the so-called Administrative Regularization Law of August 23, 1968. It extends the 1950 Israeli Absentee Law to East Jerusalem. Under it, anyone not living in Israel in 1950 was classed as legally absent and his movable and immovable property were placed under "a custodian of absentee property."
(Christian Science Monitor, 21 May 1969)

Nahal supplied the settlers for most of the 16 settlements which have - so far been put up on occupied territory: 10 on the Golan Heights, 3 in Sinai and 3 along the Jordan.... Last week's informal inauguration was marked with much official publicity for no official reason - and over a year after the settlers had moved in. It looked, therefore, like a deliberately demonstrative act. The ceremonies were too public and too well advertised far in advance to be the result of a mistake. The only possible explanation is that the government wanted to make it quite clear that the land along the western banks of the river Jordan would always remain in Israeli possession... A fourth settlement is already planned.

(Jewish Observer, 23 May 1969)

The question of the religious status of two areas in the Old City and outside it was raised yesterday at a meeting of the Jerusalem City Council. Mayor Teddy Kollek, replying to questions by the religious parties, said that he believed the Ministerial Committee on Holy Places should rule on the status of the subterranean area north of the Western Wall and on that of Absalom's Tomb in the Kidron Valley.

The Mayor said he had suggested this in letters to the Religious Affairs Minister after the Ministry began excavations under the "Mahkama" - the structure which is built up against the Western Wall to the north of the present prayer compound. He had made a similar request after the Minister recently declared Absalom's Tomb a holy place.

Mr. Kollek said the underground city being uncovered in excavations north of the wall were mostly Roman, Crusader and Mameluke remains, and he saw no particular reason why these areas should be considered holy or why the Ministry should be responsible for the excavations.

He said the "Mahkama" building had not been included in the 119 dunum area requisitioned by the Government in the area of the Western Wall and the Jewish Quarter. He said it was not a Moslem holy place, but the building belonged to the Waqf.

(Jerusalem Post, 26 May 1969)

National Police headquarters will be transferred to its new building in Jerusalem's Wadi Joz on July 1st, a police spokesman said yesterday. The would-be settlers of Ramat Shalom on the southern slope of Mt. Hermon yesterday complained about the Ministry of Housing having done nothing so far about setting up permanent housing for them. Two weeks ago the new immigrant group brought tents and old truck bodies and moved into the former Arab village of Jubbata Ezzeit.

(Jerusalem Post, 28 May 1969)

Israeli government is considering the creation of an industrial zone in Gaza and touristic center in el-Arish to improve the economic situation in these areas, it was declared by the Ministry of the Interior.

(AFP, Le Jour, 29 May 1969)

The Gahal Executive on Friday (30 May) adopted a resolution calling on the Government "to defend Jericho against saboteurs and Hussein's regular army with all the means our army deploys to safeguard any population center in Eretz Yisreal."

(Davar, 1 June 1969)

Upon his arrival in Amman, a deportee, Dr. Adli Dalal said that the Israeli authorities closed down more than 100 shops in Nablus.

(AFP, AP, Al-Nahar, 10 June 1969)

In an Article titled "No Retreat From Golan", Jacob Gewirtz wrote: ".... All told there are now ten settlements on the Heights, four kibbutzim, four moshavim and two Nahal (army agricultural) colonies. The total Israeli civilian population in the area is 600.... Whatever territory Israel is prepared to surrender as the price of peace, the settlers on the Heights are convinced that Golan is Israel's forever."

(Jewish Chronicle, 13 June 1969)

Requisition orders issued on 1,200 dunum tracts of land occupied by Arab farmers near Kfar Etzion will not be executed this morning pending an appeal to Prime Minister Golda Meir. The orders issued by the military government

were to have been put into effect today. A spokesman for the military authorities said the orders were issued for overriding security reasons. The mayors of Hebron, Bethlehem, Beit Jala and Beit Sahur yesterday appealed to the Prime Minister and cabinet to rescind the orders as an indication of a desire for peace. The tract of land known as the Shifa area is inhabited by five clans totalling 45 families and about 200 souls. It contains 32 houses of which 13 are permanently occupied and 19 inhabited seasonally. A military spokesman said this area of the northern Hebron mountains had been involved in a disproportionate number of terrorist activities. In reply to questions, one spokesman said, "it is an unpleasant business, but there is no other way". The eviction order was first conveyed to the farmers on Monday at a meeting at the Military Governor's headquarters at Bethlehem. Rejecting all offers of compensation, the farmers decided to try and have the order rescinded. The landowners were in non-stop consultations outside their homes yesterday with four or five of them commuting back and forth to Bethlehem for advice. When asked, they spoke out in unison of their determination to stay. One of them, Moussa Hussein, 38, a father of four, aged 5 months to 18 years, told the Jerusalem Post that he would rather die here. "This is my land, and I have nowhere to go". Another, 80 years old, kept on repeating that he had never experienced requisition in all his long life, "neither under the Turks, the British or the Jordanians".

(Jerusalem Post, 20 June 1969)

Reporting the same incident, Al-Ittihad says:

The authorities have issued an order for the confiscation of 1,200 dunums from the agricultural land in Hebron and the destruction of all houses on that land.

(Al-Ittihad, 24 June 1969)

A new settlement will be built on the site of the Kibbutz Ein Tzurim in the Kfar Etzion area (in the occupied West Bank). The National fund has just completed the building of a new road to this new settlement, which will be called Rosh Tzurim.

(Davar, 24 June 1969)

Some 200 Arab residents will be evicted from a number of buildings in the Western Wall area, the Jerusalem Post reliably learned last night. Eviction orders are expected to be served this morning by a policeman and a soldier and the residents will be given 48 hours to leave.

(Jerusalem Post, 24 June 1969)

On Wednesday night, scores of troops and police moved into the Old City to help in the eviction of Arabs who refused to leave their homes near the Western Wall which were due for demolition under development plans.

(Jewish Chronicle, 27 June 1969)

The surveys show that it is possible to double to 20 the number of settlements on the Golan Heights. The head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department said that according to the surveys it is possible to cultivate 150,000 dunums on the Heights as opposed to the 50,000 under cultivation at present. He added that the settlements will be based on agriculture, tourism and industry. The Heights are also to have a central highway from Kinneret to Mt. Hermon.

(Jerusalem Post, 29 June 1969)

The Israeli authorities have transferred police headquarters from Tel-Aviv to Arab Jerusalem. This move took place while the Security Council is discussing the problem of Jerusalem and its annexation by Israel.

(AP, 3 July 1969, Al- Nahar)

A delegation from Hebron headed by Nezar Jabari visited Yigal Allon, Deputy Prime-Minister to request an annulment order to the confiscation of 2,205 dunums in the Etzion bloc. This confiscation is of strategic importance on the Hebron hills. The delegation complained that this expropriation was causing real hardship to scores of Arab families and peasants and would create a new refugee problem.

Allon explained that the confiscation was of primary strategic importance and of importance as a link in the security settlements.

(Davar, 7 July 1969)

The Hebrew University will be given land west of the present Mt. Scopus campus (in occupied East Jerusalem-Ed.) opposite the British War cemetery for erecting student housing. At the same time the slopes below the campus will be preserved as a national park.
(Jerusalem Post, 8 July 1969)

A new Nahal outpost at Sheikh Zuweid, between Rafah and el-Arish was inaugurated yesterday. The settlement, Dikla, is manned by a group from the Bnei Akiva youth movement who are to be replaced later by a Betar group *

The Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Barlev, in an order of the day to the settlers said: "It is of supreme importance that we should have settlements in this area and it is your duty to make this one flourish." The order was read by Tat-Aluf Asher Levi, who also read greatings from the O.C. Southern Command, Aluf Yeshayahu Gavish, who said that the setting up of a permanent settlement at the approach to Rafah "was an expression of our desire for peace."

The settlement is the third in North Sinai. At the first stage the new group will cultivate 100 dunums of vegetables for export. They will also breed livestock.
(Jerusalem Post, 14 July 1969)

Promotion of Jewish settlement in East Jerusalem and the easing of bureaucratic procedures for Arab residents are two of the main aims of an interministerial committee appointed yesterday by the Ministerial Committee on Jerusalem. It will coordinate between the various bodies dealing with East Jerusalem and the Old City. The special committee is headed by the Director-General of the Finance Ministry.
(Jerusalem Post, 29 July 1969)

...While Jewish settlement on the land is encouraged by the State, Arab settlement is not... The Israeli officials never pretend to offer more than they can supply. When it was recently decided to expropriate some 300 acres of land near Hebron and local leaders protested, Deputy Premier Allon invited the Mayor of Hebron together with the other signatories of the protest to a meeting explained that security reasons made the expropriation essential.
(Jewish Observer, 1 August 1969, see Davar, 7 July above)

* The Betar are an extreme right-wing group and a faction of the Herut Party (Ed.)

A new settlement, Rosh Tsurim, was established by religious kibbutzniks half-way between Bethlehem and Hebron. The settlement is on former Jewish land tilled by Arabs after 1948. The Arabs are being evacuated under orders issued by the Israeli authorities.
(Jewish Observer, 1 August 1969)

Mayor Teddy Kollek announced last night that the Jerusalem Municipality would from now on demand full payment of municipal rates by the 8 consulates in East Jerusalem. He said also that he will turn down in future any invitations extended to him by the 8 consuls-General in the city.

He was interviewed on Israel's Arabic Television programme regarding his reaction to the fact that the 8 consuls-general had refused to attend the opening last week of the Armenian Museum in the Old City because the invitation was signed jointly by the Armenian Patriarch and Mayor Kollek. He said that during the past two years the consuls-general had in effect boycotted any event in the eastern part of the city, in which the Municipality had a hand. While not wanting to take issue with the political implications created by the fact that these consulates-general maintain both in the eastern and western parts of the city, the Mayor stressed that he took this kind of conduct as an affront.

Consulates in the western parts of Jerusalem are exempt from municipal rates except for garbage removal by a special agreement with the municipality. The consulates in East Jerusalem that never sought any agreement, but for whom taxes were still waived are U.S., Britain, France, Spain, Turkey, Belgium, Italy and Greece.
(Jerusalem Post, 1 August 1969)

"In addition to our historical connection and the political interest Hebron is very important to our security," Deputy Premier Yagal Allon declared in an interview over the radio yesterday.

Mr Allon said that he considered Gosh Etzion to be a strategic foothold ensuring Israeli control of the Hebron hills. He did not think that settlement of the area would increase the hostility of the Arab population towards Israel.

Owing to limitations of the amount of land available there was no possibility of settling more than the kibbutzim which had already been established, he went on, adding: a large rural centre based on industry and services will be set up at Gush Etzion which would also serve as an educational centre.

Mr. Allon approved extending Israeli law to the Hebron mountain range. This would mean connecting it to Israel, and the Knesset had not yet decided on annexation of any territories.

(Jerusalem Post, 3 August 1969)

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday issued a call for establishing "new facts" in the administered areas which will lay the foundations for Israel's "strategic security borders" and the State's future political map.

(Jerusalem Post, 5 August 1969)

The Ministry of Tourism is trying to interest private investors in building two hostels in the Sinai Peninsula. One would be located just north of Sharm el-Sheikh and one near Nuweiba about 70 kms south of Eilat. The Ministry's Director-General said that it is hoped the hostels will open by next winter.

(Jerusalem Post, 6 August 1969)

The Ministry of Tourism is about to approve almost IL2m in loans for three new tourism enterprises in Jerusalem, one in the eastern part of the city.

(Jerusalem Post, 7 August 1969)

Interior Minister Moshe Shapira declared in Jerusalem last night that Israel must settle those places in cities and villages where there had been Jewish settlements before the war of liberation. "Such settlement takes precedence over all political difficulties that are liable to arise in the international field", he stated.

(Jerusalem Post, 8 August 1969)

By the end of next week the Government is expected to announce its decision on a group of American businessmen's proposal to open a string of tourist centres streching from Sharm el-Sheikh to Eilat. "Within three months of approval, we propose to open the first centre at Marsa el-Et 3 kms. north of Sharm el-Sheikh. It will consist of a group of 40 to 50 caravan cars and of bungalows for 2 to 6 people each, a central building for a restaurant and other facilities." Mr. Amnon Barnes told the press.
(Jerusalem Post, 8 August 1969)

"One of the four Etzion bloc kibbutzim laid waste in 1948 by the Arab Legion, last week returned to the hilltop site of Ein Tzurim. The new kibbutz, named Rash Tzurim, belongs to the religious settlement movement, Hakibbutz Hadati, as does neighbouring Kfar Etzion. In a message to the young settlers, Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon said: "We return here as avengers... We are resolved to remain in this part of the homeland of our forefathers." In similar vein, Social Welfare Minister and National Religious Party leader Dr. Yosef Burg declared: "...No power on earth can take it away." Jewish Settlement Head, Dr. Ra'anan Weitz confirmed that a third village is to be set up in the Etzion Bloc.
(Jewish Observer, 8 August 1969)

Measures are being taken by the Israeli authorities to compel Islamic Sharia courts to submit to the jurisdiction of Israeli law and to cut off their relations with Amman.
(AP, L'Orient, 11 August 1969)

Several hundred dunums of land which were reclaimed by Jewish National Fund have been handed over to the Nahal Dikla settlement near Rafah.
(Jerusalem Post, 13 August 1969)

It was announced yesterday that the Moshav Movement was sending a group to settle permanently in the Jordan Valley. The Movement is now organizing two settlements nuclei, one from the Jerusalem corridor Moshavim and another from all over the country. The secretary of the Movement mentioned an information drive aimed at persuading Moshav youth to join settlement groups headed for new villages in the Jordan Valley, the Golan Heights and near Rafah.
(Jerusalem Post, 13 August 1969)

For the first time a sector of Sinai will be placed under a regional Israeli council. The sector is the one which was recently named after the late Premier Eshkol. New settlements will be created in this sector which will extend in the future to Rafah and el-Arish. These settlements will be for French immigrants.

(A.F.P., L'Orient, 21 August 1969)

The Israeli Security forces have confiscated the house of Ismail Abu Myala in East Jerusalem. His son was arrested last week when an arms cache was found in the house.

(Davar, 20 August, 1969)

A Synagogue, the third set for Israeli forces in the Gaza Strip will be inaugurated on August 23 in Rafah. The Synagogue will be named after the late Sgan Aluf Abraham Sacks and the late Seren Fredy Shmueli who were killed seven months ago near Rafah when their vehicle hit a mine.

(Jerusalem Post, 21 August 1969)

Some 50,000 dunums of rocky terrain in the Golan Heights has been reclaimed for agriculture by the Jewish National Fund and handed over to settlements in the Golan Heights. The Fund has plans for reclaiming another 100,000 dunums in the near future according to the Chairman of the J.N.F. Directorate.

At the same time the J.N.F. is carrying out large scale reclamation projects in the Jordan Valley and in the Eshkol Region near Rafah.

The forestry department of the J.N.F. in conjunction with the military authorities, employs over 15,000 workers from the administered areas in projects on both sides of the former border.

(Jerusalem Post, 25 August 1969)

Ten new settlements, six in the occupied territories and four in Araba, are in advanced stages of planning following government approval. This was revealed by the Agricultural Minister at a press conference here yesterday.

He noted that since the six-day war 19 new settlements had been established in the territories. Ten in the Golan Heights, four in the Jordan Valley, two in the Etzion Bloc and two in Sinai. Another two will rise in Golan, Jordan and Sinai.

(Jerusalem Post, 28 August 1969)

....."Above all grievances, perhaps, is Israeli expropriation of Arab land in East Jerusalem; 836 acres have been taken over in the north-east, and vast blocks of Government-subsidised flats are being pushed up in a crash programme to move perhaps 25,000 Israelis across in a political fait accompli."

"The most modern Jordanian hospital has become Israeli National police headquarters. At least one Ministry - Justice - is coming across, possibly others. A complex of student residences has appeared on the slopes of Mount Scopus."

"Other areas to the south are due for quick development. In the walled city, buildings inhabited by Arabs have been taken over or demolished."

(The Observer, 31 August 1969 an article by Gavin Young)

Over 10,000 Jews will be living in East Jerusalem in two years time under a development timetable approved yesterday by the Ministerial Committee for Jerusalem.

In the Mt. Scopus area the Hebrew University plans to build 12 dormitories by the end of 1970 and another seven by October 1971. These will be in addition to the 956 students now living there. The five-year University plan calls for a total of 5,000 beds by 1975. By that time 13,000 will be studying at the Mt. Scopus. The Law Faculty and the first year of natural sciences, with about 1,000 students each begin studies at Mt. Scopus in the coming semester.

(Jerusalem Post, 1 September 1969)

The first residents of Ramat Eshkol in North-East Jerusalem were handed the keys to their new homes a few days ago, only 14 months after the first construction work started on the buildings, and only two years since the planning was started.

Following the first 96 persons to move in, apartments will become available at a rate of 100-150 each month until there will be 1,400 families living in the estate by next April.

"Since the war, the Ministry has provided 1,600 new flats for immigrants in Jerusalem" said the Minister of Housing, and 600 of these have been delivered since the beginning of the year.

(Jerusalem Post, 4 September 1969)

"A second settlement, Rosh Zurim, was recently established in the Hebron Hills (the first village, Kefar Etzion, was established in September, 1967). The new village will stand on 750 acres of land reclaimed by the Jewish National Fund."

(Jewish Observer, 5 September 1969)

The corner-stone for the Wadi Joz Arab housing development in East Jerusalem was laid yesterday in the presence of Deputy Prime Minister Allon, Ben Tov and Mayor Kollek. The new quarter will include 64 housing units.

(Jerusalem Post, 17 September 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Destour reported that the Israeli authorities had confiscated all Jericho's agricultural produce and will export them to European countries.

(L'Orient, 18 September 1969)

Over 40 local stores in the Old market place in Hebron (which has been the site of a number of terrorist attacks) were ordered closed and their keys were seized over the weekend.

(Jerusalem Post, 21 September 1969)

The Israeli authorities began transporting wagons to Sharm el-Sheikh to be used as rooms for tourists who would like to spend the night in the town. Other measures to turn Sharm el-Sheikh into a touristic site are underway.
(AFP, L'Orient, 29 September 1969)

The Jewish Religious Trust yesterday demanded that the requisitioned Batei Mahaseh buildings in the Jewish Quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem be returned to the Trust, its lawful trustees before 1948. The buildings together with other properties in the Quarter were requisitioned by the Government in April 1968. At a meeting with Religious Affairs Minister Zerah Warhaftig, yesterday, a delegation of Trust officials presented a plan for the restoration of the 100-year-old buildings so they could serve their original purpose - homes for scholars and the poor.
(Jerusalem Post, 1 October 1969)

Heads of families of the Aramishah tribe received orders of the Public Prosecutor advising them that they should evacuate their lands and houses as the authorities were going to confiscate them. They were reminded that force would be used if need be. The area was declared a closed area by the authorities some time ago.
(Al-Ittihad, 3 October 1969)

The war clouds of June 1967 had hardly lifted before the first Nahal unit set up its tents in the new territories. That was Nahal Snir, on the Banias River, one of the tributaries of the Upper Jordan. Significantly, Nahal Snir lies within the "Green Line", that is, within the original territory which belonged to Israel even before the six-day war. The first Israeli village to be established on the Golan proper was Merom Hagolan, and it was followed in rapid succession by nine others. Two more are to be added there this year 1969 . Eventually there will be 20

of them... The Golan's eventual 20 farm villages are to support some 4,000 families... With Kuneitra being empty, the Golan has no Arab inhabitants.
(The Jewish Observer, 3 October 1969)

A glance at the map shows that the Gaza Strip is now almost surrounded by Jewish villages of pre-six-day war vintage. There is a gap at the southern end which is now being stopped up: two new villages are to go up this year,
(The Jewish Observer, 3 October 1969)

ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
(from North to South)

1. GOLAN

Ramat Shalom	Urban nucleus		
Snir (ex-Nahal)	Hashomer Hatzair	Kibbutz	
Merom Hagolan	Kibbutz Meuhad	"	
Ein Ziyan	" "	"	
Nahal Geshur	Hashomer Hatzair	"	Two more planned
El Al	Labour Party	Moshav	
Nahal Golan	" "	Kibbutz	this year
Ramot Magshimim	Mizrahi	Moshav	
Givat Yoav	Labour Party	"	
Neot Hagolan	Indep. Liberals	"	
Mevo Hamma	Labour Party	Kibbutz	

2. JORDAN DEPRESSION

Meholah	Mizrahi	Moshav	Two more Nahal settlements planned
Nahal Argaman	Labour Party	Kibbutz	this year
Nahal Kallia	" "	"	

3. JUDEA

Kfar Etzion	Mizrahi	Moshav	Urban nucleus in planning stage
Ein Tzurim	"	"	

4. NORTHERN SINAI

Nahal Dikla	Herut	Kibbutz	Two more settlements
Nahal Sinai	Labour Party	"	south of Rafah
Nahal Yam	Kibbutz Meuhad	"	planned for this year

(The Jewish Observer, 3 October 1969)

The first settlement in the Latrun area in former Jordanian-occupied territory will be established next week. The new settlement will have some 3,000 dunums of land in Ayalon valley on both sides of the Latrun - Ramallah road.

(Jerusalem Post, 14 October 1969)

Two new Nahal outposts are to be set up in Jiftlik sector of the Lower Jordan valley next week to match the 20 anniversary of the founding of this pioneering - military unit, it was announced yesterday.

(Jerusalem Post, 15 October 1969)

A Government official asked whether the application of Israel law in the 1,600 kms of the Golan would be interpreted as a formal annexation, said: "you may draw your own conclusions. Druze schools in Golan already teach according to the programme of Arab schools in Israel. (see same incident reported in Jewish Observer, 24 October, 1969 below).

(Jerusalem Post, 15 October 1969)

The Committee for the rescue of Jerusalem said in Amman Thursday it had learned that Israeli authorities in the occupied West Bank had asked more than 500 Arabs of Artas village, in the Bethlehem district, to vacate their homes before the end of next month."

A committee spokesman said the Israelis claimed that the village was in a military zone being taken over by the army.

"In the meantime the Jordanian newspaper Al-Difa' said Thursday that two professors of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem led a demonstration condemning war and calling on the Israeli government to go back to the borders prevailing before the war of June, 1967."

"The demonstrators, who set out from the Hebrew University and marched through the main streets of Western Jerusalem, Wenesday, were joined by members of the Israeli Communist Party."

(Reuter, 17 October 1969. Daily Star)

Al-Difa', a Jordanian newspaper, said that Israeli authorities had decided to establish a settlement for Orthodox Jews in Latrun, near Beit Nouba village, about 30 kilometers (18 miles) west of Jerusalem.

(Reuter, Daily Star, 19 October 1969)

Israel today opened its first law court on the Golan Heights of Syria captured in the 1967 war. The event, outwardly insignificant, has wide implications to Israelis, who regard it as a major step toward annexation of the strategic plateau.

(International Herald Tribune, 22 October 1969)

"Although there are now three such outposts (set up by Nahal Units) in the lower Jordan Valley, two more will be established next month between Kallia and its northern neighbour Nahal Argaman. Others are going up in the Negev and Arava deserts. Who said pioneering is dead?"

(Jewish Observer, 24 October 1969)

The Nablus Boys' High School, al-Salahia, which was ordered closed down on Thursday following renewed disturbances, has now been seized and will be turned into a military post.

Unlike previous cases, in which rioting schools were merely ordered closed down, the Salahia was formally seized. The West Bank Military Government spokesman said on Friday that "the building will serve another purpose"

Al Salahia pupils on Thursday morning refused to enter their classrooms. They stood outside shouting slogans in support of the terrorist organizations in Lebanon and condemning the reopening of the Moors Gate at the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.

(Jerusalem Post, 26 October 1969)

Speaking at a mass election rally to thousands in the Town Hall square here, Moshe Dayan said: "I very much want peace but I am not willing to give up secure borders defended by our soldiers for a phony peace treaty". He declared that "we have to lay roads, establish settlements, develop industry and build airfields. What Eilat once was Sharm el-Sheikh will become, and instead of Galilee we have to concentrate our resources on developing the Golan Heights. In all the regions there must prevail Israeli law as enacted by the Knesset in Jerusalem." He concluded by saying:"that

of course, depends first and foremost on whether we will have a people that believe in and want a strong and great land of Israel within new and open frontiers."
(Jerusalem Post, 27 October 1969)

Deputy Premier Yigal Allon told a group of Zionist leaders from Britain Thursday night: "We have as much right to the Sinai as the Egyptians." Asked by the visitors how Israel justified the establishment of settlements in Sinai, Allon replied: "The more settlements are established in strategically important areas, the greater our ability to establish secure borders in the future."
(Reuter, 1 November 1969, Daily Star, reported in the JTA Daily News Bulletin, Vol. XXXVI, No.210 5 November 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper "Al-Destour" reported Tuesday that the Israelis had imposed restrictions on the entry of Arabs from the occupied West Bank into Jerusalem... The Israeli military governor in the Jerusalem area had banned villagers in the neighbourhood from entering the city without permit, as from Tuesday... a similar ban had earlier been imposed on Gaza Strip citizens.
(Reuter, Daily Star, 5 November 1969)

The Military Government has granted permission to 5 of the Jewish settlers in Hebron to set up a restaurant near the tomb of the Patriachs... The restaurant will open in about 10 days, in a building that formerly belonged to the Jordanian Government.
(Jerusalem Post, 6 November 1969)

Major Ma'azouz Masri, mayor of Nablus wrote to Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan asking that the Salahiya school, taken over by military authorities following students' demonstrations in the occupied West Bank's largest population center last month, be returned to its original functions. He charged that the takeover was unjustified because the demonstrations were restricted to the school area and did not disturb public order in Nablus.
(Reuter, Daily Star, 8 November 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Destour' reported that Israeli authorities had decided to expropriate 150 dunums (about 40 acres) of Arab agricultural land in the Beit Sahour area near Bethlehem.

Landowners had protested against the decision and rejected an offer of 40 dinars (45 sterling) for each dunum as compensation, the paper said.
(Reuter, Daily Star, 9 November 1969)

Charles Mohr, reporting to the New York Times from Qantara, Occupied Sinai, wrote that a lawyer (Israeli) arrived on November 10th to lecture Israeli troops on military law and the legal status of the occupied territories. "I call them the redeemed territories," he said.
(The New York Times, 12 November 1969)

A new kibbutz, the third in the northern part of the Golan Heights, is to be established shortly. The settlement has already been allocated an initial budget and lands, now being worked by Kibbutz Merom Golan.
(Jerusalem Post, 13 November 1969)

In a singularly frank passage, Dayan said his nation's policy was the "Israelization" of certain parts of the occupied areas, specifically the Syrian Heights and the key Sinai position of Sharm el-Sheikh. There, Dayan went on, Israel must act as if it were going to stay forever, building roads and water supply in discharge of its obligation to the people occupying those places.
(The Washington Post, 13 November 1969)

The office for the Preservation of Nature, placed plaques outside Beit Jin village announcing that most of the village area is a "natural scenery". Hunting, earth-tilling of the arable land, wood-chopping during winter-where the temperature reaches several degrees below zero, were prohibited. The inhabitants protested against this grave measure and pressed the local council to send a petition to the authorities to drop this measure which is part and parcel of other measures to confiscate property. The inhabitants themselves signed these petitions.
(Al- ttihad, 18 November 1969)

Yesterday (17 November) the governor of the Gaza Strip announced the closing down of the "Falastin" high school in Gaza permanently, the confiscation of its buildings and their transformation into military camps. The school, which was closed two months ago, enrolls 14,000 students. The occupation authorities explained that the school was the scene of continuing disturbances; that several bombs were thrown from there; and that the school administration did not request the education authorities to reopen the school and did not deny these disturbances or promise to observe proper behaviour in the future. The occupation authorities administration have been active in sabotage activities. Apparently a number of the teachers will be suspended from work and will not be paid any salaries. The others might be taken in other schools.

(Al-Ittihad, 18 November 1969)

An Israeli newspaper reports on 16 November that "as long as the natives in the (occupied) areas believe in the return of Arab rule they will try to promote cooperation with the resistance movement... But the implementation of Israeli law in the whole of the land of Israel will encourage these natives to observe the law".

(Al-Ittihad, 21 November 1969)

On 26 November, the occupation authorities informed the mayor of Gaza, Raghib el-Alami, that the town is connected to the Israeli electricity network under the British Commissioner General's authorization to the Israeli Electricity Company. The municipal council rejected this step... The mayor and members of the municipal council met the military governor and expressed their strong protest

(Al-Ittihad, 28 November 1969

The 42 year old Colorado oil magnate John King announced in a press conference that his chief company, King Resources, is to launch an oil-drilling project off Israeli-occupied Sinai... Any international legal action to stop the drilling because Israel is an occupying power would be against the Israeli Government itself, King surmised. (Mr. King was an assistant to Richard Nixon in his Vice-Presidential days).

(The Jewish Observer, 28 November 1969)

Defense Minister Dayan said in the Knesset that the policy in the territories was not merely policy vis-a-vis the Arabs there. It also entailed obligations vis-a-vis the Jews. It was aimed at enabling the Jews to move peacefully in the territories for purposes of trade, visits and settlement, too.

(Jerusalem Post, 2 December 1969)

The property of six persons, said to have had a connection with the Haifa explosion, have been confiscated.

(Reuter, Al-Nahar, 2 December 1969)

Deputy Premier Allon, in reassuring Parliament that Israel was reinforcing her administrative decision (concerning the unification of Jerusalem) with settlement, said that 200 Jewish families had already moved into the first of the completed housing projects in the Arab quarters.

(International Herald Tribune, 12 December 1969)

The representatives of the Religious groups in the Knesset and of the extreme right wing Gahal party called on the government to speed up its plans for rehabilitating Jews in East Jerusalem as an attempt at sealing the unification of the town. Gahal's representative Katz said: "We have to solve first the problem of 'excess' Arabs who are increasing over the years."

(Al-Ittihad, 12 December 1969)

Mr Naul Rizeil, of Gahal said at the Knesset that the government should promote rehabilitation which should extend to include the whole of the nation's territory in the Golan Heights, Judea, Samaria and the whole of Sinai." By rehabilitation, we create new facts," he said, "i.e. the guarantee that no change will take place and no wind will shake or undermine our settlement". (Al-Ittihad, 19 December 1969)

The Jordanian daily Al-Difa' reported on Tuesday that the Israeli occupation authorities were turning the village of Amwas, near Jerusalem, into an Israeli settlement which will be built on the ruins of village houses blown up by the Israeli authorities after the 1967 war. Al-Difa' added that the Israelis recently built a new settlement on the ruins of the Ramallah village of Beit Nuba, where dwellings were demolished after the 1967 war. (Reuter, Daily Star, 24 December 1969)

CHAPTER NO. 5

FORCIBLE TRANSFER AND DEPORTATION

"Individual or mass forcible transfers as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the Occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motives."
(4th Geneva Convention, Article 49)

"No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country."

"No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile."
(Declaration of Human Rights, Article 9)
(U.N. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 12)

1969

In Nablus, Taisir Shawkat el-Nabulsi and Adnan el-Bakri, both judges, were deported, while a third man is wanted by the police for attempts to stir up unrest here through local political activities. The deported men were charged with distribution of pamphlets calling for strikes and demonstrations, also with inciting non-cooperation, organizing violent disturbances and calling on the local population to support sabotage organizations.
(Jerusalem Post, 7 January 1969)

Mrs. Abla Taha was deported to Jordan by the Israeli occupation authorities with her husband, Ismail Abu Mayale, who was also imprisoned.
(Local Agencies, 7 February 1969, Al-Nahar)

Seven young leaders of disturbances in Samaria and Judea were yesterday sent across the Damya bridge for their part in instigating disturbances. Another nine boys and eight girls were detained and will be brought before the magistrate today.
(Jerusalem Post, 11 February 1969)

Davar gives the names of the seven Arabs as follows:

1. Sa'ad Ali Husein Saa'ran, 19, a secondary school student in Jenin, who was charged with participating in his school's strike and shouting hostile slogans.

2. Samir Naif Abou Sharaf, 18, a carpenter from Nablus, arrested during his participation in a strike and after throwing stones at a car belonging to the Israeli security forces.

3. Mohammad Talib Mahmoud Khayyat, 22, from Nablus, arrested during his participation in a strike and for throwing stones on an Israeli military vehicle.

4. Basim Mohammad Hejazi, a teacher in one of the secondary schools in Nablus, who was accused of having organized and participated in the students' strikes.

5. Mohammad Abou Lamma, 24, from Bireh, accused of distributing pamphlets which instigated the villagers to strike and demonstrate.

6. Wahib Fehmi Michael Karam, 19, a citizen of Ramallah and a student in Birzet College, was charged with organizing demonstrations in that university.

7. Fakry Ibrahim Shekry Nashashibi, 20, a citizen of Shefat, and a member of a notable East Jerusalem family, was arrested in Ramallah for his part in instigating student demonstrations and strikes.

(Davar, 11 February 1969)

Three young Arabs have accused the Israeli Authorities of torturing them before deporting them to the East Bank with four others for allegedly instigating strikes and demonstrations.

(Le Monde, 13 February 1969)

Israeli authorities deported to Jordan yesterday three young men from Ramallah and Bireh in the occupied West Bank. They were an accountant, a merchant and a mechanic who had spent six and seven months respectively in Israeli prisons.

(Reuter, 15 February 1969, Daily Star)

The Israeli occupation authorities have deported to Jordan Mr. Ghazi el-Husseini, the son of the famous Palestinian martyr, Abdul Kader el-Husseini. Mr. Ghazi el-Husseini was imprisoned for one year and a half, accused of belonging to the resistance.

(Reuter, 17 February 1969, Daily Star)

The authorities are forcing the inhabitants of the village of Kfar Beraam to leave their lands. The Israeli Land Custodian said that he was prepared to exchange all the lands of Kfar Beraam for resettling the villagers in the Jish district, as the lands of Kfar Beraam are tilled by Kibbutz Beraam people. However, the villagers have still not accepted resettlement.

(Al-Ittihad, 25 February 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper, al-Destour, declared yesterday that travellers arriving from Jerusalem said that 150 Jewish families have been installed in the Arab sector of the city by the Israeli authorities. The police had recently evacuated the inhabitants of this area.
(Reuter, 9 March 1969, L'Orient)

The authorities have expelled seven people from Gaza to the East Bank. The deportees had been arrested over a year ago. Two of them were accused of belonging to the Popular Front.
(Al-Ittihad, 11 March 1969)

The authorities yesterday released the priest Elie Khoury, 47, from Ramallah prison and Dr. Nabih Moammar, 42, from Arab Jerusalem, after they had willingly agreed to be deported to Jordan. They were taken to the King Hussein Bridge (across the river Jordan) by the police.
(Al-Ittihad, 1 April 1969)

A Nablus dentist, Dr. Faisal Kan'an, 33, was deported on May 5th to Jordan by order of the military commander of Judea and Samaria, Tat-Aluf Rafael Vardi.

A first cousin of the Mayor, Mr. Hamdi Kan'an, he was arrested on May 5th and taken to the Damya bridge (on the river Jordan). In contrast to some 36 persons deported earlier since the June War, the grounds for the action were not included in the Military Government's statement announcing the deportation.

It is understood Kan'an was involved in activities hostile to the authorities.
(Jerusalem Post, 6 May 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper, al-Destour, reported that the Israeli authorities had recently deported Munir Andraos Hanna Durzi of Nablus to the East Bank of the Jordan after detaining him for 6 months without charges.
(Reuter, 14 May 1969, Daily Star)

The Israeli authorities last Thursday deported Ahmed Mohammad Bulbul of Jericho, in the occupied West Bank of Jordan to the East Bank, after he had spent three months in prison on charges of supporting commando action and resisting the occupation.
(Reuter, 16 May 1969, Daily Star)

The Jordanian newspaper, al-Destour, said that travellers from the West Bank reported that the Israeli authorities are forcibly evacuating the inhabitants of Jericho in the West Bank for "security reasons".
(AFP, 1 June 1969, Le Jour)

The Israeli authorities issued deportation orders against nine Arab instigators from the West Bank, signed by the Minister of Defence, Moshe Dayan. The nine deportees were:-

1. Osman Abdel Hady Alarij, 28, from East Jerusalem, accused of distributing pamphlets calling for strikes and demonstrations.

2. Khalil Tawfeek Zaza'a, 23, from East Jerusalem, a cafe owner in Jerusalem, accused of organizing the merchant's strike.

3. Nabil Othman Nemry, 30, from East Jerusalem, who actually participated in distributing pamphlets for terrorist organizations.

4. Khalil Husein Mohammad Salameh, 29, from East Jerusalem, a teacher, accused of instigating students' strikes and putting pressure on businessmen to strike.

5. Ahmad Shadi Zaydan, from Ramallah, who has connections with "terrorist" organizations, accused of organizing hostile strikes in Ramallah on June 5 and 6, and of instigating the worshipers in the Aqsa Mosque to demonstrate after Friday prayers.

6. Hani Tawfeek Arafat, 40, an engineer in Nablus who was a member in the National Union Committee established in Nablus five months ago, for the purpose of recruiting people for the resistance.

7. Dr. Adly Badawy Dalal, 37, from Nablus, a surgeon, accused of being a member of the National Union Committee, and a member of the Strike Committee of May 15th, the anniversary of the proclamation of the State of Israel.

8. Zakarya Hamdan, 27, from Nablus, a secretary in the Workers Union in Nablus, and a member of the National Union Committee.

9. Ahmad Barakat from Tulkarm, a school inspector and one of the organizers of the Jordanian Histadrut Students' Union, a committee organized to plan hostile activities.
(Davar, 10 June 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper, al-Difa', said Wednesday that Israeli authorities on the occupied West Bank of Jordan on Monday expelled an Arab of Hebron with his family to the East Bank. The paper quoted the deportee, Abdullah Nasser Natcha, as saying he was arrested in January 1968 on charges of resistance activities and arms possession. He added he was kept in prison until his deportation.
(Reuter, 12 June 1969, Daily Star)

The Jordanian newspaper, al-Difa', reported that the Israeli authorities Friday deported four men from the occupied West Bank of Jordan to the East Bank. The paper gave no reason for the deportation. The deportees were:
Mohammad Sheikh Ibrahim, a refugee from Haifa
Adnan Ahmad Mustafa, a refugee from Jerusalem
Fouad Moussa Hassan, a refugee from Ramleh
Juan Nassar, who holds a Spanish passport.
(Reuter, 15 June 1969, Daily Star)

3,200 Arab Refugees from Ainata camp near Jerusalem, all refugees from the 1967 June War, were warned by the occupation authorities that they had to move to Jericho.
(AFP, 18 June 1969, Al-Anwar) also
(Reuter, 18 June 1969, Daily Star)

17 families from the Wadi quarter, in Jerusalem received orders to evacuate their houses. This is the quarter where three explosions took place. The Municipality of Jerusalem promised to resettle them. The demolition of the houses near the Wailing Wall will be completed tomorrow. The last occupant of the demolished houses was the owner of a souvenir shop.

At the same time, the Israeli authorities ordered the occupants of four other houses, 17 shops and one school to leave "for security reasons". The decision to evacuate them was taken by the Military Governor to ensure the security of those who come to pray at the Wailing Wall.
(Davar, 24 June 1969) also
(Le Monde, 25 June 1969)

Four lawyers from the West Bank, Hafiz Tabboul, Matta Nassar, Hassan Dandis and Naim Saadeh, appealed through lawyer Langer to the High Court of Justice for a repeal of the order to expel them to the East Bank after an unjustified arrest by administrative order, which lasted for three weeks.
(Al-Ittihad, 27 June 1969)

Three leading residents of Gaza were yesterday banished for three months to central Sinai, where they will live in a Beduin settlement under the supervision of the Israel Defence Forces. They are Dr. Haidar Abdel Shafi, a member of the Supreme Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and a Gaza Town Councillor; lawyer Ibrahim Abu Sita, who was a deputy of former PLO chief Ahmed Shukeiry; and lawyer Feisal Husseini, whose close relative in Gaza, Dr. Fayek Husseini, was recently sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and fined IL 15,000 for being administrative head of the Kawmiyin el-Arab (Arab Nationalist Movement).

They left Gaza at 1:00 P.M. yesterday after having been given 48 hours to put their affairs in order. They were banished under an order issued by the Defence Forces Commander of the Gaza Strip and North Sinai, Tat-Aluf Mordechai Gur, in accordance with Security Regulations, Paragraph 66 (Special supervision). The order can be prolonged when the three months are up.

The Defence Forces spokesman said they were banished for being the chief instigators to rebellious violence and assistance to the terrorist organizations, and for having played an important part in creating the atmosphere that brought about a series of terrorist acts. Asked why they were exiled rather than charged in court, the local Military Government spokesman would only say "that's the way it is"
(Jerusalem Post, 3 July 1969)

A leading Hebron dignitary, Rashad el-Khatib Tamimi, 65, a former Jordanian Minister who retained his seat in the Amman House of Notables after the Six Day War was yesterday banished to Jordan.

Ordering his deportation under the 1945 Emergency Regulations, the West Bank Commander accused Mr. el-Khatib of having been in contact with terrorist organizations and with abetting recent sabotage attacks. His son, Issam, 30, has been in jail for the past three weeks on suspicion of aiding terrorists and transferring arms from one area to the other.
(Jerusalem Post, 12 August 1969)

The Israeli authorities deported Tuesday, the 12th of August, Sheikh Musa Abu Rashed, head of the tribe of Al-Rawashde. Upon his arrival in Amman, the Sheikh declared that he had been detained since November, 1968 and was then confined in Ashkelon prison where he had been tortured. He went on to say that the Israeli authorities refused to release him although the Red Cross and notables of Gaza mediated on his behalf. Then, when he was finally released, he had to sign a paper accepting to be deported to the East Bank of Jordan and was taken to the Allenby Bridge without being allowed to see his wife and children.
(Reuter, 15 August 1969, Daily Star)

Two local dignitaries were yesterday deported from Hebron to Jordan. The Judea and Samaria Army Headquarters spokesman said that the two Hebronites were banished for having maintained contact with terrorist organizations and for promoting terrorist activities in the area.

The two deportees are Hussein Badr, 35, who worked as education inspector until the Six Day War, and Ibrahim Kawasmeh, 29, a pharmacist.
(Jerusalem Post, 17 September 1969)

A school inspector and four teachers from Nablus were yesterday deported to Jordan by order of the West Bank Military Governor. Four of the deportees are residents of Nablus while the fifth is from Jenin. They were detained three days ago in the wake of serious school disturbances. The five are:

1. Taysir Nabulsi, 50, an inspector at the local education department.

2. Nashad Lubbadeh, a school-teacher.

3. Ahmad Issa Naizouk, 32, from Jenin, director of a boys' school in a refugee camp - and two women:

4. Sihab Shahin, 34, a cousin of Rushdi Shahin, who was deported last October.

5. Bushra Ibrahim al-Adham, 48, an ex-headmistress.
(Jerusalem Post, 30 September 1969)

Mayor Nadim Zarou and nine other notables, six from Ramallah and three from Hebron, were deported on October 6th to Jordan via the Allenby and Damya bridges. These banishments, a measure adopted before in cases of incitement and "terrorist" activity, bring the number of deportees since June 1967 to about 70.

The mayor, who had been under detention since October 3rd, was driven down to the River Jordan at mid-morning, on the completion of a four-day interrogation. The military spokesman for Judea and Samaria said that Mayor Zarou's hostile

activities began in June 1967, "recently reached the point of active contact with a 'terrorist' organization". The spokesman went on to accuse Mr. Zarou of having supported and organized trade strikes and school disturbances in this district. He added that, in spite of his undertaking to refrain from subversion, "he continued to do so, and even increased his hostile activities." Mr. Zarou is the first mayor to be deported. Ruhi al-Khatib, mayor of "Jordan-occupied Jerusalem," was expelled some time after the dissolution of his Council.

(Jerusalem Post, 7 October 1969)

Al-Destour, the Jordanian newspaper, stated that Israeli authorities had deported eleven Arabs from occupied territories to the East Bank of Jordan.

It said the deportees, who came from the Gaza Strip, Ramallah and Jericho, were accused of "resisting occupation and inciting people to demonstrate and help Arab resistance fighters".

(Reuter, 19 October 1969, Daily Star)

The West Bank Military Government spokesman said that 3 tribal chieftains deported to Jordan, were involved in recent sabotage activity, including the Katyusha attack on southern Jerusalem in August.

The three deportees were: Mohammad Salem Thweib, Abdel Khalil Atiyyeh Sabbah, Mohammad Ibrahim Salameh et Wah'sh. All are in their early fifties.

(Jerusalem Post, 5 November 1969 also Davar, 5 November 1969)

Ali Dajani reported from Amman that a full list of ninety Palestinian Arabs, pushed over the Jordan River by the Israeli authorities for alleged security purposes, has been compiled in Amman by Ruhi Khatib, former mayor of Jerusalem, who was himself deported from Jerusalem in the spring of last year (1968). The list includes two mayors, one vice-mayor, two senators, one deputy and three religious dignitaries, two Moslems and one Christian.

(Daily Star, 5 November 1969)

Daily Star. 5 Nov. 1969

Palestinian Arab Deportees To East Bank of Jordan

Following are the names, hometowns, vocations or professions of Palestinian Arabs deported by Israel to the East Bank of Jordan, along with the date of deportation:

1- Sheikh Abdul-Hamid Sayeh, Jerusalem, President of the Moslem Religious Council in West Jordan, 23.9.69. 2- Fa'yek Warrad Ramallah Former Deputy 7.12.67 3- Ibrahim Baker Jerusalem and Ramallah advocate 22.12.67 4- Kamal Nasser Ramallah former deputy 22.12.67 5- Anton Attallah Jerusalem senator, and director general of the Arab Real Estate Bank, and former minister of foreign affairs. 26.12.67 6- Rouhi Khatib Jerusalem mayor of Jerusalem 7.3.68 7- Kamal Dajani Jerusalem advocate, and former minister of interior 7.9.68 8- Daoud Husseini Jerusalem former deputy 7.9.68 9-Yasser Amro Hebron advocate and former deputy 7.9.68 10- Mousa Abou Ghoush Ramallah physician 25.10.68 11- Salah Eddin A'btawi Nablus physician 25.10.68 12- Mousa Jayyousi Nablus advocate 25.10.68 13- Muhammed Tawfic Haj Hassan Jenin deputy mayor 25.10.68 14- Rushdi Shahin Nablus farmer 30.10.68 15- Ahmad Othman Hijawi Nablus teacher 30.10.68 16- Yahya Wahbeh Ramallah physician 30.10.68 17- Ya'coub O'Beidi Ramallah principal of school 30/10/68 18-Fayek Mer'i Jenin electrical engineer 30/10/68 19-Ahmad Raba'i Jenin Merchant 30/10/68 20-Muhammed Taher Ya'bad teacher 30/10/68 21-Sami Watha'ifi Tobas teacher 30/10/68 22-Rashid Abdul-Hamid Tulkarem teacher 30/10/68 23-Muhammed Khaled Abdo Jerico teacher 30/10/68 24-Suleiman Hanna Jeries Jerusalem teacher 25/11/68 25-Nabil Muhammad Qabbani Jerusalem ,tailor 25/11/68,26 Ahmad Ma'arouf Masri Jerusalem merchant 25/11/68 27-Sa'idi Diab Shahin Nablus teacher 25/11/68 28-Radwan Mas'oud Kharraz Nablus teacher 25/11/68 29-Muhammed Sharif Halawi Nablus teacher 25/11/68 30-Mrs. Huda Abdul-Hadi Nablus school principal 25/11/68 31-Mrs. Nawal Titi Nablus school principal 25/11/68 32-Wahid Fahmi Karam Ramallah student 6/1/69 33-Fakhri Ibrahim Nashashibi Jerusalem student 6/1/69 34-Bassam Hijjawi Nablus teacher 6/1/69 35-Sa'id Ali Hussein Shar'an Ramallah student 6/1/69 36-Muhammed Taleb Sughayer Nablus mechanic 6/1/69 37-Samir Abou Sharkh Nablus upholsterer 6/1/69 38-Muhammed Issa Abou Samra Ramallah merchant 6/1/69 39-Ragheb Abou Ras Ramallah garage Owner 13/2/69 40-Muhammed Abdul-Aziz A'layyan Albira grocer 13/2/69 41- Ja'far Abdul-Hadi Ramallah Accountant 42-Adnan Bakri Nablus advocate 6/1/69 43-Taysir Nabulsi Nablus advocate 6/1/69 44-Ahmad A'reikat Tulkarem inspector of education 9/6/69 45-Khalil Hassan Sawahrah Jerusalem teacher 9/6/69 46-Mrs. Ablah Taha Jerusalem Teacher 47-Ismail Abou Mayyala Jerusalem Teacher 48-Anwar Jaber Hebron teacher 1/2/69 49-Ghazi Husseini Jerusalem university student 6/1/69 50-A'tef Muhammed Araba student 13/1/69 51-Adli Dalal Nablus physician 9/6/69 52-Hani Arafat Nablus Nablus municipal engineer 9/6/69 53-Zakaria Hamdan worker 9/6/69 54-Ahmad Shehada Zeidan worker 9/6/69 55-Nabil Othman Nemri Jerusalembank employee 9/6/69 56-Otham A'raj contractor 9/6/69 57-Khalil Za'tara Jerusalem cafe' owner 9/6/69 58- Mrs. Issam Abdul-Hadi Nablus secretary of the Arab Women Federation 27/4/69 59-Miss Fayha' Abdul-Hadi Nablus student 27/4/69 60-Miss Nuha O'oudeh Ramallah student 61-Miss Suha Barghouti Ramallah student 62-Faisal Kan'an Nablus dentist 63-Faisal Ali O'waida Jerusalem 64-Ilia Khouri Ramallah vicar of the Anglican Community in Ramallah 16/4/69 65-Nabih Mua'mer Jerusalem director of the Jerusalem Maqsed Islamic hospital 16/4/69 66-Haj Na'im Naji Qawasmi Hebron 17/7/69 67-Ishac Omer Hijjawi Jerusalem 25/7/69 68-Rashad Khatib Hebron senator 11/8/69 69-Najib Mustafa Ahmad Jenin former Deputy 1/9/69 70-Issam Rashad Khatib Hebron 9/9/69 71-Ibrahim Qawasmi Hebron pharmacist 16/9/69 72-Husam Bader Hebron education officer 16/9/69 73-Taysir Aref Nabulsi Nablus asst. education Officer 29/9/69 74-Nash'at Lubbadeh Nablus teacher 29/9/69 75-Sahab Shahin Nablus teacher 29/9/69 76-Bushra Adham Nablus school principal 29/9/69 77-Ahmad Issa Marzouk Jenin school principal 29/9/69 78-Nadim Zarou Ramallah mayor 6/10/69 79-Ahmad Issa Hammoudeh Ramallah school principal 6/10/69 80-Ahmad Mustafa Taha Ramallah teacher 6/10/69 81-Hussein Zahshoun Deir Abou Mash'al elderman 6/10/69 82-Hamed A'ta Elderman 6/10/69 83-Yousef Hamdan elderman 6/10/69 84-Abdul-Razzak Hamdan Ramallah worker 6/10/69 85-Sheikh Abdul-Hay Arafa Hebron Mufti of Hebron 86-Sedki Ja'bari Hebron Deputy of Hebron 87-Muhammed Jerusalem teacher 14/9/69 89-Ahmad Mohammed Baleel Ramallah farmer 13/3/69 90-Munir Durzi Nablus 6/5/69

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan said in a press conference in Tel-Aviv that since the Six Day War, 71 persons had been banished from Judea and Samaria.

(Jerusalem Post, 13 November 1969)

In Amman, a student claimed yesterday that the Israelis dumped him in the Negev desert and told him to walk to Jordan after they failed in an attempt to deport him the normal way. The student, Omran Mustafa al-Kawasmi, told a press conference that he and 3 others walked aimlessly for about 150 kilometers sometimes through minefields, before they reached Jordanian territory, exhausted and hungry. He said he was among 13 Arabs and their families who were turned back by the Jordanians at the Allenby Bridge when the Israelis expelled them last Tuesday.

The 20-year-old student from Hebron said he and his 3 fellows were then taken to Jericho prison, and then to a desert region in the south. They were set loose in the direction of Jordan on Wednesday morning and told they "would be shot" if they turned their heads.

(Jerusalem Post, 24 November 1969)

Arab villagers residing in the Shifat area near Kfar Etzion say they were notified yesterday of a "final decision" to evict them, effective today. The eviction order affects some 45 families who cultivate a 1,200 dunum tract of land which had been requisitioned last June... The requisition order had been issued on grounds of "overriding security reasons".

(Jerusalem Post, 16 December 1969)

The Israeli occupation authorities deported six Gaza notables to the Sinai desert on charges of "inciting resistance and violence". They will stay in Beduin settlements under the supervision of the Israeli army. No date has been given for their readmission. The deportees are: Sami Abu Sha'ban,

51, director of the Palestine High School; Mahmoud Najm, 45, Head of the Chamber of Commerce; Farid Abu Warda, 40, education inspector; Shahadeh Abdul Hadi Hamid, 45, mayor in the refugee camp of el-Shatti'; Attiyeh Mustapha Ubaid, 45, also mayor in the refugee camp of el-Shatti' and: Muhammad Ahmad el-Nasser, 40, director of the Saladin primary school.

(Al-Ittihad, 19 December 1969)

The expulsion to Jordan of extremist leaders puts an end to the waves of strikes and demonstrations on the West Bank. Altogether 50 or so people have been expelled.

(Jewish Observer, 26 December 1969)

Many West Bank Arabs who had visited their families on the East Bank for Christmas, daily provided with permits issued by the Israeli occupation authorities, were turned back at the Allenby Bridge as "their permits had been cancelled by a superior authority". The majority of the Arabs who were turned back lived in Jerusalem and Hebron. Their permits carried the stamp "cancelled by order of the officer commanding the Allenby Bridge".

(AFP, 29 December 1969, L'Orient)

CHAPTER NO. 6

INTIMIDATION AND TERRORISM, REPRISALS, SUMMARY ARRESTS.

"All measures of intimidation or terrorism are prohibited."
"Reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited."

(The 4th Geneva Convention, Article 33)

"No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention."

(UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, Article 9)

1969

The Jordanian daily, Al-Destour, reported that Israeli military forces opened fire on a refugee camp near Hebron, gravely wounding five children, and a man and a woman. Curfew was imposed on the whole Hebron area. 17 Arabs were arrested and 125 others were taken to an internment camp near Kfar Etzion south of Jerusalem.

(L'Orient, 3 January 1969)

Najib Udwan, a university student, was arrested a week ago. Neither his arrest nor the reasons for it have yet been officially announced.

(Al-Ittihad, 3 January 1969)

14 people from the village of Araba were issued with arrest warrants on the grounds of writing slogans in support of terrorist organizations and against the state.

(Davar, 6 January 1969)

In Nablus, 400 school girls demonstrated against the deportation of two of their professors. 40 Arabs were arrested on the charge that they wrote anti-Israeli slogans on the walls of their village, Araba in central Galiliee.
(AFP, 7 January 1969, Le Monde)

In Gaza, some 100 suspects connected with Abdul Kader Abu Fahem, including a number of women and 6 policemen are under arrest. The policemen are suspected of keeping Abu Fahem informed of the movements of the security forces in the area and of being paid by him at the rate of IL 100 a month.
(Jerusalem Post, 10 January 1969)

Four personalities from Nablus have been arrested: Walid Stetieh, a member of the Nablus Municipality, the lawyer Hussein al-Jaghoub, Dr. Faysal Kanaan, and the pharmacist Yasser Aslan.
(Al-Ittihad, 10 January 1969)

Posters were found on the walls of the village of Ablin in the Shafa Amr district. These slogans read: "Withdrawal is the way to peace." "The Security Council Resolution should be implemented." "Stop all repression in the occupied territories". Three people from the village were arrested and charged with putting up these posters.
(Ha'aretz, 12 January 1969)

Wahid Abed Mahajira, 20, from Um-el-Fahm, was arrested by the security forces and charged with helping terrorists.
(Ha Yom, 13 January 1969)

Security forces arrested six people from the local security force in Jabalia north of Gaza and charged them with belonging to a terrorist organization as well as trying to infiltrate Israeli forces to get information for that organization.
(Maariv, 13 January 1969)

A number of West Bank women are being interrogated on suspicion of involvement in hostile activities, acting as liaison between nationalist groups, and inciting dissension.

The trial of the writer Miss Faizeh Abdul Majid for incitement, following the capture of PFLP leaflets in her possession, has been postponed.

Another prominent woman, Mrs. Sarah Barakat Innab wife of a former District Officer in Bethlehem, will be brought to trial for alleged incitement in strikes and demonstrations. Mrs. Innab, mother of six, was detained twice before but released on bail last November.
(Jerusalem Post, 13 January 1969)

A number of suspects were arrested in Rafah following the explosion of a mine last week. Investigations are continuing. A curfew that had been imposed on the town was lifted yesterday.
(AFP, 14 January 1969, L'Orient)

In Gaza, 20 Beduins were detained on suspicion of mining a pathway in Khan Younis refugee camp where one officer was killed and two soldiers injured.
(Jerusalem Post, 15 January 1969)

A 28-year old Arab from Acre was arrested and accused of spying for an Arab country in January, as the accused was trying to take pictures of an Israeli military camp.
(Ha'aretz, 15 January 1969)

In Acre, a kiosk owner in the Old City was arrested on suspicion of espionage.
(Jerusalem Post, 15 January 1969)

In Gaza, 17 youths were taken into custody after an explosion near the outer fence of Military Government Headquarters. There was no damage or casualties.
(Ha'aretz, 16 January 1969)

The Jordanian daily, Al-Destour, reported yesterday that 14 youths of the village of Araba were arrested. They are suspected of anti-Israeli activities.
(Al-Nahar, 18 January 1969)

In Acre, two youths were arrested on suspicion of trying to cross the border into Lebanon.

In Gaza, 36 persons are being held in connection with Wednesday's bombing of two police vehicles.
(Jerusalem Post, 19 January 1969)

An Arab woman was killed this morning when Israeli soldiers in occupied Rafah, in the Gaza Strip, fired into a crowd of demonstrators. Nine other women and girls were injured, according to an army spokesman tonight.

The soldiers were said to have fired "a few shots" when the women violated the curfew and surged toward a barbed-wire enclosure, where the men of the town were being held for identification.
(New York Times, 21 January 1969)

Ha'aretz reported on 13 December, 1968 that three people, Najm Azzam Hame, Michael Jamal and Yusif Aturch were tried after six days of arrest. The police representative said that parts of a plastic anti-vehicle bomb were found in their house, and that they might be part of an unknown conspiracy. After investigation, it was found that the alleged bomb was only an ashtray which the owner of the house had bought 12 years ago as part of an old dismantled bomb which he was using for decoration. This was still in the house when it was let to the three Arabs.
(Al-Ittihad, 24 January 1969)

Four women from Halhul were arrested. No reason for the arrests was given. The authorities refused to release the 79 teachers whom they had arrested two months ago in Jerusalem. This was reported by Al-Difa', a Jordanian paper.
(Al-Nahar, 25 January 1969)

The family of Amma Salim Atras, the woman killed by gunfire in Rafah during a demonstration was given IL 500 and families of nine women and girls wounded in the shooting from IL 100 to IL 250. Defence Ministry spokesman said payments were made on purely compassionate grounds. A ministry spokesman would not comment on a report that none of the soldiers present during the shooting had testified to firing at the crowd.
(Jerusalem Post, 27 January 1969)

Four of the 20 women on a hunger strike in the church of the Holy Sepulchre were detained by police.

An attempt to instigate a school girl's procession in Nablus was foiled by security forces which detained three girls from local secondary schools.
(Jerusalem Post, 27 January 1969)

Israeli police started checking the identity cards of Arab women entering the Holy Sepulchre to join in the strike. Two women were arrested for distributing pamphlets. Armed patrols circulated in the streets of Jerusalem.

(AFP, AP, 28 January 1969, Al-Nahar)

The first trial of women members of the PLO is to open tomorrow. The accused are Nahala Hafez al-Baiyed, 19, Fatima Za'ala Murtadja, 17, and Fatma Mohammed Afamala, 24. They are charged with eight offences including passing military information to the enemy, belonging to the PLO and providing shelter to the enemy.

In Gaza, three 16-year old school girls were arrested for throwing stones at a military jeep. They were later released on their parents' bond.

(Jerusalem Post, 29 January 1969)

Another group of women went on strike on 28 January in the Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem, in support of the women at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Two of the strikers were arrested.

(Al-Ittihad, 30 January 1969)

90 Arab girls were injured today when Israeli troops with batons charged 3,000 rioting high school girls in the streets of Gaza. The girls had barricaded roads, stoned cars and passers-by and ignored orders from troops called in to disperse them, Israel officials said. 40 of the girls were admitted to hospital, 3 of them with fractures and the others with lesser injuries. The remainder were sent home. The agitation among the girl students in Gaza began a few days ago when 3 women students were put on trial accused of links with the PLO.

(The Times, 3 February 1969)

Yesterday Israeli troops again charged a demonstration in Gaza, forcing students to return to their schools. Early in the morning the situation was very tense following the serious incidents of Sunday when, according to Israeli reports, 93 girls were wounded, although UPI reports that 250 women were wounded.

The Military Governor of the area issued an order closing all the schools of the area. After news of the

incidents became known in the West Bank, there were disturbances and demonstrations. In every case the Israeli authorities used force to suppress them. In Nablus, 4 school children were wounded when the authorities used batons to suppress a demonstration in the town.

In el-Bireh, students who were not allowed to demonstrate staged a sit-in strike to protest against the occupation and express their solidarity with the students in Gaza.

(AFP, UPI, Reuter, 4 February 1969, L'Orient)

Four girl students were arrested in Ramallah after a demonstration supporting protest strikes of students in Gaza. All schools were closed. Nine other students were interrogated in Tulkarm.

Thirteen persons, including girl students, were arrested in Nablus, accused of throwing stones at Israeli military cars.

Israeli forces barricaded all entrances to Nablus and patrols circled the streets of the town.

A curfew was imposed on Nablus after a clash between Security forces and some 500 demonstrators.

17 students were also arrested after throwing stones at security forces.

(Davar, 7 February 1969)

In Jenin, the police opened fire on women and girl students who were staging a demonstration. The Mosque in the town was damaged and 12 women were arrested.

(AFP, Reuter, 8 February 1969, L'Orient)

The Israeli security forces armed with cudgels dispersed demonstrators in Nablus, Jenin, Ramallah and Gaza. About 500 people demonstrated in Nablus erecting barricades and throwing stones at Israeli Army vehicles.

(Le Monde, 8 February 1969)

In Ramallah, 13 girls and 9 men accused of inciting shopkeepers to strike were arrested.
(Jerusalem Post, 10 February 1969)

The Jordanian daily, al-Destour, reported that the Israeli occupation authorities had renewed their campaign of intimidation against the inhabitants of Halhul, Hassaka and Wadi al-Homs villages in the Hebron area. It said that Israeli troops supported by tanks besieged the villages and evicted the inhabitants from their homes, claiming they were looking for arms and Arab resistance fighters.
(Reuter, 11 February 1969, Daily Star)

20 students were arrested after taking part in a demonstration which began at the Aqsa Mosque last Friday. The authorities did not allow Mrs. Langer, the lawyer, to visit the arrested students. Mrs. Langer fears that they will be tried without her being able to see them as in the case of Hassan Dandis, 19, who was sentenced to a month in jail on the same day of his arrest without his lawyer seeing him.

In Gaza, there were again demonstrations and the authorities arrested a number of people.
(Al-Ittihad, 11 February 1969)

14 students in Jerusalem were fined between IL 300 and IL 1,000, for participating in demonstrations. 9 other students were fined for throwing stones at the police. 17 others were detained because they attempted to demonstrate.

In Nablus, armed police dispersed demonstrators by beating them with cudgels.
(AFP, AP, Reuter, 11 February 1969, Al-Nahar)

9 boys and 8 girls were detained and will be brought before the magistrate today. The car of Mr. Abdul Jawad Saleh, Mayor of al-Bireh, was confiscated for his refusal to pay fines of IL 750 and IL 550 imposed on his sons aged 15 and 17 for participation in recent demonstrations. Mr. Saleh expressed astonishment at the confiscation adding that "the alternative to non-payment of his sons' fines was imprisonment".
(Jerusalem Post, 11 February 1969)

Israeli forces arrested 2 girls in Beir Zeit who were demonstrating and carrying posters reading "Jerusalem is Arab".

In Bethlehem, a student was arrested for joining a demonstration.

In Gaza, a military court sentenced a 12 year old student to 3 months imprisonment (suspended) for carrying a picture of President Nasser.

Israeli sources declared that 54 people were arrested in Nablus during the last week. 50 of them were tried by a military court.

(AP, Reuter, AFP, 12 February 1969, Al-Nahar)

Students were arrested in Bethlehem after the Israeli police with cudgels dispersed a demonstration staged in protest against arrests made after recent incidents in the occupied territories.

(AFP, AP, Reuter, UPI, 12 February 1969, L'Orient)

Hajjawi, a deportee and a Nablus teacher, said that student organizations in the city went on strike after the Israeli troops on February 3 broke into the Al-Aishia School for girls in Nablus. The troops entered the classes, opened fire and arrested many students and teachers. He said that the Israeli authorities in Nablus also arrested 25 boys, none over 10 years of age, on charges of staging a demonstration against the Israeli occupation. About 600 people from Nablus were detained in Nablus prison on the same charges, he added.

(Reuter, 12 February 1969, Daily Star)

In Affula, 15 young villagers were arrested on suspicion of being responsible for tearing down and burning a flag at half mast for Eshkol.

(Jerusalem Post, 13 February 1969)

A 23 year old man from Jerusalem who was injured by an explosion yesterday at the Central Bus station is being interrogated.

(Jerusalem Post, 13 February 1969)

In Jerusalem, the Israeli authorities dispersed a demonstration staged by students and arrested 4 of them.
(Le Monde, 14 February 1969)

Quoting the Jordanian newspaper al-Difa', the Daily Star says:

Israeli occupation forces surrounded Gaza town and made a large number of arrests. Israeli forces guarding wounded girl students in Gaza hospital hit the girls with rifle butts, when they protested against being guarded. 9 girls were transferred to the prison hospital and visitors were forbidden.
(Reuter, 14 February 1969, Daily Star)

4 Arabs from Galilee who were working in Eilat were arrested Wednesday and charged with entering a closed area. They were later released and expelled from town.

Stone-throwing school pupils in Khan Yunis and 200 women and children carrying home-made Egyptian flags in el-Arish yesterday demonstrated against the Israeli Occupation. Both demonstrations were dispersed by security forces and 13 arrests were made.
(Jerusalem Post, 14 February 1969)

The school-girl demonstration in Gaza began in protest against the trial and conviction for subversion of 3 Gaza women- 2 students and a teacher- and it is clear that the sympathies of most Gazans were with the accused women, whether or not they were guilty. As their dealings with terrorism have mounted, the Israelis' policy has been one of massive reprisal for every act of sabotage. On one occasion more than 100 people were arrested after a single incident. Shopkeepers have complained of being forced to close down their business because they failed to denounce acts of sabotage committed near their premises.
(The Economist, 15 February 1969)

Al-Difa' reported that Israeli authorities arrested a large number of teachers and students this week and accused them of calling for strikes. They included 25 students and 6 teachers from Tulkarm.
(Reuter, 15 February 1969, Daily Star)

Israeli troops with night sticks broke up a demonstration by several hundred students at an UNRWA school in Gaza on Monday. 13 youths were treated in hospital for injuries and were later detained for questioning. Another 12 were arrested on the spot, a Defense spokesman declared.
(AP, 18 February 1969, Daily Star)

In Bethlehem police forces and armoured cars surrounded a girls' college to prevent demonstrations. The girls stoned the soldiers and 14 girls were arrested as well as 3 teachers.
(The Times, 19 February 1969)

Israeli soldiers in Ramallah, wearing helmets and carrying sticks rushed into a girls' school to prevent them from demonstrating. When young girls 12 to 15 years old refused to comply with police orders to evacuate the school, the soldiers used force to get them out. One of the girls was seen to be bleeding. Schools in Ramallah were closed and the streets heavily patrolled.
(AP, 20 February 1969, Daily Star)

The Jordanian daily, Al-Destour, said that a protest against the destruction of 17 houses by the authorities was staged in Gaza yesterday. Israeli troops opened fire on the demonstration wounding 14 people including 2 girl students. The paper said that the authorities asked UNRWA to stop distributing rations in the Gaza Strip. UNRWA agreed to this under pressure.
(Reuter, 20 February 1969, Daily Star)

The Jordanian daily, Al-Destour, reported that owners of 17 houses destroyed in Gaza were arrested and summarily tried by a military tribunal. A protest against these measures was staged and barricades were erected in the streets.
(AFP, AP, Reuter, 20 February 1969, Le Monde)

An Israeli military patrol opened fire on a demonstration in Gaza. 2 Arabs were killed and several others wounded.
(AFP, 21 February 1969, L'Orient)

At least 500 arrests were reported in the West Bank following the wave of recent unrest.
(AFP, 21 February 1969, L'Orient)

Jordanian papers quoted travellers from the occupied territories as saying that the Israelis were still undertaking mass arrests in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank of Jordan and that tension was increasing.

Al-Difà' said that Israeli tanks sealed off several districts in Gaza on Wednesday night after imposing a curfew and arrested more than 30 young men. The newspaper added that the Israeli occupation authorities made large scale arrests in Jerusalem, Ramallah, Hebron and Nablus which included teachers and girl students. Those arrested were taken to unidentified places. Israeli troops also opened fire on a student demonstration in Ramallah wounding 2 students. 15 girl and boy students were arrested.
(Reuter, 22 February 1969, Daily Star)

In Gaza the Israeli authorities fired at a student demonstration wounding 20 school children.
(UPI, AP, Reuter, 23 February 1969, L'Orient)

Six students were arrested following two demonstrations in Nāblus.
(AFP, 23 February 1969, Al-Nahar)

Only last week, General Dayan told West Bankers that he didn't blame them for wanting to demonstrate but he warned them to do it inside their college campuses. Yet, when I drove up to the hill town of Ramallah yesterday, I discovered Dayan had given the students encouragement. The previous day about 300 teenage girls who began chanting 'Nasser' and 'Palestine is Arab' in the school yard and who then went into the school were pursued by soldiers in battle order, armed with guns and clubs.

The headmistress, an elderly woman who has been teaching there for many years said: "The soldiers came tearing into the buildings. They clubbed anyone they saw. I saw my teachers being held by two soldiers and beaten by a third.

I saw girls badly beaten. Some of them had not been demonstrating but were attending classes peacefully with their teachers." Later I saw girls of 15 and less who had been evidently struck several times. One young teacher, covered with bruises and a severe swelling on her forehead was in bed unable to move. Other girls had multiple bruises. All told the same story of a wild charge by Israeli soldiers.

In Al-Bireh last week a crowd of elderly women who had gathered to protest at the rumoured arrest of their young and popular mayor received similar treatment. 'They were beaten with hands, sticks and guns', the mayor said later.

The children told me they accept that the penalties for adult demonstrators are too severe-ranging from prison terms to fines and deportation- and that it is up to them 'To express the feeling of us all'.
(The Observer, 23 February 1969, Gavin Young)

14 Arabs suspected of being connected with the explosion at a Jerusalem supermarket were yesterday remanded in custody for 15 days by a Jerusalem court. The rest of the 150 detainees were all released.
(Jerusalem Post, 24 February 1969)

Following the explosion at a Jerusalem supermarket the issue of travel permits to the East Bank have been suspended. Also "while no new sanctions were being imposed on West Bank traffic to Jordan, a number of West Bank Chambers of Commerce no longer have authority to rule on business travel permits."
(Jerusalem Post, 25 February 1969)

A general strike was declared in Nablus last Saturday. All shops and offices were closed as well as schools. There were two demonstrations, protesting against the continuation of Israeli occupation. Armed forces dispersed the demonstrators and made some arrests. In Jerusalem, schools were closed by the order of the military authorities

In Beit Sahur, a sit-in was staged by women who also announced a hunger strike in the Orthodox church, protesting against the treatment of students in the occupied territories.
(Al-Ittihad, 25 February 1969)

Israeli authorities closed two girls' schools in Ramallah.

In Gaza Israeli police dispersed a student demonstration. 12 students were wounded and 4 others arrested.
(JP, 26 February 1969, Al-Nahar)

Israeli police arrested 16 Arabs in Lydda. 10 others were previously arrested following an explosion in the marketplace.
(AFP, Reuter, 27 February 1969, Al-Nahar)

On 9 February 1969, 3 people from the village of Deir Hame were arrested. Hussein Abdul-Hamid, Jaweid Abdul-Kader Hussein and Mohammed Ahmad Hammoud were accused of having had contacts with Fatah. Their houses were also searched.
(Al-Ittihad, 28 February 1969)

In Gaza, the trial of six el-Arish men accused of sabotage began Wednesday and will continue until March 5.
(Davar, 28 February 1969)

About 40 members of PFLP cells are believed to have been responsible for the Supersol bombing in Jerusalem and the British Council in East Jerusalem. Most of those detained are young and there are four women among them.
(Jerusalem Post, 2 March 1969)

10 young people from the village of Turan in Eastern Galilee were arrested and accused of burning the national flag.
(Davar, 4 March 1969)

The Jordanian daily paper, Al-Difa' reported in a special dispatch that the Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab sector of Jerusalem had placed Dr. Subhi Ghoshah, a leading member of the Arab Nationalist Movement, under house arrest. Dr. Ghoshah was arrested a year ago and spent 4 months in jail during which time he had chest trouble. The paper said that several other Arab leaders in Jerusalem were also placed under house arrest.
(Reuter, 5 March 1969, Daily Star)

Israeli occupation authorities issued a law, making every Arab citizen joining a demonstration liable to a fine of JD 100 ($ 300 approximately).
AFP, AP, Reuter, 5 March 1969, Al-Nahar)

Israeli forces arrested 50 Arab youths from Kalkilya, Jenin, Nablus and Tulkarm on charges of helping Arab resistance fighters. Many had been placed under house arrest or prevented from leaving their villages.
(Le Monde, 5 March 1969)

Rev. Elia Khoury, the Anglican clergyman, is detained on suspicion of connection with Nidal Khairy who gave orders for the supermarket bombing from Jordan. He is suspected of having driven the explosives and the Odeh sisters who placed the explosives in the supermarket. Named as a "leader of terrorist activities" is Bashir el-Khairy, a Ramallah lawyer, also under arrest. His 3 assistants, Khalil Odeh, Mustapha Mohammed al-Saafi and Abdul Hadi Odeh prepared explosives and gave orders to others. The head of the Odeh family is Yussuf, an American citizen. The American Consul has standing orders to interest himself in any American citizen arrested and try to see him.
(Jerusalem Post, 6 March 1969)

The head of Police in Jerusalem announced that 80 people have been arrested in connection with the Supersol incident, including 7 women.

The spokesman said that more arrests are expected.
(Al-Ittihad, 7 March 1969)

The Security Forces have arrested about 200 people in connection with the explosion at the Hebrew University.
(Davar, 8 March 1969)

Two men were arrested in Jerusalem, charged with being members of the PFLP.
(Guardian, 8 March 1969)

In the first minutes after the explosion at the Hebrew University, more than 20 Arab students were arrested. All Arab students were considered suspects. In Ramallah, after the explosion in the Bank Leumi, a meticulous search operation was launched. All houses in the town were searched, and several persons were arrested.
(AFP, UPI, 7 March 1969, L'Orient)

20 persons detained following the Supersol and British Consulate bombings brings the total number of arrests to about 100.
(Jerusalem Post, 8 March 1969)

24 hours after the bomb explosion in the Hebrew University, the Israeli reprisals are still in full swing Massive arrests are being carried out and several houses have been dynamited. 43 Arabs are still under arrest and 160 others were released.

The Israeli police announced yesterday that Moustapha Cheikh Kaafen, 60, and his wife Fawziah have been found guilty of the explosion in Lod, with the help of a lie detector.
(AP, AFP, UPI, Reuter, March 8, 1969, L'Orient)

The Israeli authorities arrested hundreds of young men and women in Jerusalem and Ramallah. Among those arrested were 4 girls of the Rimaoui family and their parents.
(Reuter, March 9, 1969, L'Orient)

On the 3rd March 1969, the authorities arrested the President of the Makassed Philanthropic Society in Jerusalem and the only surgeon in the hospital belonging to the Society, Dr. Nabih Muammar. Security forces broke into the hospital at dawn, causing great consternation and fear among the inmates. The authorities prevented the doctor from getting in touch with his lawyer.

Maitre Langer later managed to see him with great difficulty but was not allowed to talk to him. He appeared ill and weak.

Dr. Muammar has declared a hunger strike protesting his innocence and illness and his need for medical care.
(Al-Ittihad, 11 March 1969)

An undisclosed number of "unprecedented" demonstrators were arrested mainly from Nablus.

Six youths from Nablus studying in Jerusalem were arrested on suspicion of membership in the P.L.O.
(Jerusalem Post, 12 March 1969)

Security forces have succeeded in arresting the people responsible for the bomb attempt at the British Embassy. Over one hundred people were arrested, some of them belonging to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.
(Davar, 12 March 1969)

Ma'ariv reported two days ago that Saleh Baransi Tibeti was arrested with others and accused of belonging to the Popular Front.

It is disclosed that 21 students were arrested in Hebron after demonstrations and 3 schools were closed down by order of the military authorities.

Other arrests were also made in Jerusalem and the authorities searched the houses of the arrested and fired in them to intimidate the population.

In Khan Yunis, 20 students were also arrested. They were released after their parents paid a fine.
(Al-Nahar, 15 March 1969)

The Israeli police arrested a girl from Nablus, Mariam Shakhashir, 19, and two Israeli Arab youths, Fathi Khalil, 22, of Turan village near Nablus, and Adnan Hleihel, 22, of Aqraba village near Safed. They were charged with planting explosive charges in the Hebrew University Cafeteria.
(Davar, 16 March 1969)

Rumours that the bomb outrage at El-Hashem school, in which 19 boys were injured, was perpetrated by soldiers werecategorically denied by a Gaza Strip military spokesmen.

He said that a number of suspects were already detained and that the matter was being carefully investigated.

Some 200 suspects have been rounded up in connection with recent terrorist activities. Fewer than 10 Israeli Arabs were held.
(Jerusalem Post, 17 March 1969)

The authorities are considering what measures to take in view of the discovery that Israeli Arabs are involved in terrorist activities.

Saleh Baransi of the el-Ard movement was arrested lately, as well as two students accused of planting a bomb in the Hebrew University.
(Davar, 17 March 1969)

In the Gaza Strip, 4 women and 1 man were arrested as suspects in a grenade attack on a busload of soldiers. Disciplinary action is to be taken against the nurse who spread the rumour that Jewish soldiers threw the grenade which injured 18 Arab children.
(Jerusalem Post, 18 March 1969)

13 of about 200 pupils battling police and soldiers with stones in Gaza were arrested, and will be tried by a military court. Four of the girls demonstrating yesterday were also arrested.
(Jerusalem Post, 18 March 1969)

The Israeli authorities placed the correspondents of Ha'aretz and the American correspondent of A.P. under arrest for a few hours. The two correspondents had taken pictures of frontier guards dragging girls on strike out of their secondary school in Ramallah. Films of the incidents were also confiscated from the two correspondents.
(Al-Ittihad, 18 March 1969)

The Israeli authorities have arrested a young girl of 19, Aida Issa Saad, accused of throwing a hand-grenade at an Israeli Military Patrol vehicle in Gaza. A curfew was imposed on the town and a few people arrested.
(Al-Ittihad, 18 March 1969)

Occupation forces arrested Dr. Fahmi al Husseini who worked in the Swedish Hospital in Gaza. He was accuse of being connected with the Popular Front.
(AFP, Reuter, 19 March 1969, Al-Nahar)

15 days remand-in-custody orders were issued agains 11 of 200 suspects held after the recent explosions in Jerusalem. Similar orders have been obtained for East Jerusalem suspects. Some of the above are believed to be Israeli Arabs.
(Jerusalem Post, 19 March 1969)

Israeli Security Forces in Nablus arrested 60 young men, they were accused of instigating resistance against Israel and of belonging to fedayeen groups.
(AFP, UP, 20 March 1969, Al-Nahar)

Israeli forces arrested one of the Imams of a mosque in Jerusalem, Ahmad Atta Miragi, aged 85. He has been accused of encouraging resistance against the occupation.
(MEN, 20 March 1969, Al-Nahar)

2 Arab students were yesterday arrested in connection with the bomb explosion at the Hebrew University.
(AFP, 21 March, 1969, L'Orient)

The Israeli authorities arrested yesterday many Arabs in the village of Timra in the Hebron area. They were trying to stage a demonstration against the occupation. In Nazareth, 200 women demonstrated yesterday against the Israeli occupation. Several were later arrested.

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Destour declared yesterday that according to news from Nablus, 55 women teachers and girl students were arrested recently in this town.
(AFP, Reuter, 23 March 1969, Al-Nahar)

Al-Difa' reported that the occupation authorities recently arrested more than 15 Arab students from Hebron on charges of staging strikes and demonstrations.
(Reuter, 25 March 1969, Daily Star)

The Jordanian newspaper al-Destour reported a demonstration against the occupation authorities on Sunday in Bethlehem, which was dispersed by heavily-armed Israeli policemen. 15 girls who took part in the demonstration were arrested and later released on paying fines.
(Reuter, 25 March 1969, Daily Star)

The Israeli authorities in Nablus are still refusing permission for a delegation from Nablus to visit 20 women and girls under arrest.
(Al-Ittihad, 28 March 1969)

The Military Governor is looking into a protest note received from Sheikh Mazouz el-Masri, the mayor of Nablus, complaining that Israeli soldiers broke into houses and beat their occupants. Sheikh Mazouz produced witnesses at the military governor's headquarters in support of his protest.
(Davar, 31 March 1969)

"Why do Nablus women go on strike?... They are reacting against every-day happenings. There are around 500 men and heads of families in prison, most of them have not yet been tried or even charged. Some have been under administrative arrest for over a year.

The women believe that their men are being tortured in prison. Blood-curdling stories are circulating and every story has its echo in the head of a woman (Every woman has a man in prison, a brother, son or husband)- especially after the incident of the body of Kasim Abou Akl (Tamimi) which was returned to his father. To make things worse, women from Nablus and the neighbouring villages are also under arrest.

There are also stories of houses being forced open and attacks by soldiers on their inhabitants. There are fights in the streets and stories of women and children being harshly beaten."
(Ha-Olam Hazeh, No. 52, April 1969)

In the village of Rama, widespread arrests of young people took place after the appearance of slogans on the walls demanding the termination of the occupation.
(Al-Ittihad, 1 April 1969)

In Nablus a demonstration was dispersed by force and a number of young people and students were injured.
(Al-Ittihad, 1 April 1969)

In Jerusalem the army dispersed a women's demonstration by force, using cudgels and coloured water. 4 women were arrested.
(Al-Ittihad, 1 April 1969)

A handgrenade was thrown yesterday at the Tomb of Rache in Bethlehem. 3 people, including a girl, were arrested.
(AFP, 1 April 1969, L'Orient)

Israeli troops attacked Arab school-girls in Gaza on Monday when they fled their classrooms after feeling the earth tremors that shook the Middle East in the morning: 28 girls were injured. Troops grappled with the girls thinking they were about to launch an anti-Israeli demonstration, arrested one 16-year old girl and closed the school.
(AFP, 1 April 1969, Daily Star)

Security forces arrested Fayes Kawasmi, proprietor of the "Park" hotel in Hebron which has been used as the headquarters of the Military Governor.

Ghazi Kawasmi, lawyer, a brother of the accused and an East Jerusalem resident was also arrested on a charge of leading a Fatah terrorist cell.
(Davar, 1 April 1969)

The police arrested Aziza Fathallah el-Khalili, a 22-year old student and interrogated her.
(Davar, 1 April 1969)

The governor of Nablus received a note from 7 Nablus notables complaining of having been savagely beaten by Israeli soldiers during the suppression of a demonstration in the town.
(Le Monde, 2 April 1969)

The district Police announced yesterday that a Fatah ring had been uncovered and 10 of its members arrested.

About 200 East Jerusalemites and West Bank residents are under arrest on suspicion of membership in the PFLP.
(Jerusalem Post, 2 April 1969)

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan today warned leaders of rebellious Nablus that if they war with the Israeli occupiers their city will collapse in chaos and destruction.

Dayan said: "There are two ways open to the town; to lead a normal life, to drive away terrorist activities and to put an end to disturbances or to enter into a war with the authorities, a process which will finally bring the town to chaos and destruction."
(International Herald Tribune, 3 April 1969)

3 girls from East Jerusalem were detained following a demonstration which emerged from a procession aimed at laying wreaths at the grave of Kassem Tamimi who died last week in custody. At one point the schoolchildren were chased by Israeli passers-by. The girls detained were aged between 16 and 18.
(Jerusalem Post, 4 April 1969)

A grenade was thrown yesterday in Gaza at an Israeli refrigeration truck on the main Gaza road. There was no damage and no one was hurt. Several arrests were made.
(Jerusalem Post, 7 April 1969)

Ma'ariv reports that on the 2nd April the police arrested 4 young Arabs. The officer in charge of interrogation said that the leg of one of the young men had been broken but he did not give any details of the incident. These arrests took place after the appearance on village walls in Western Galilee of anti-Israeli slogans.
(Al-Ittihad, 8 April 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Destour said that travellers from the West Bank declared that Moshe Dayan was on the spot when a large-scale search operation took place in the two villages of Shefat and Beit Hanina after the explosion in Kalandia airport. The newspaper went on to say that 3 girls were arrested after the Israeli forces entered the Waradiah Church. 150 boys and girls were arrested following the same incident.
(Local News Agency, 9 April 1969, Al-Nahar)

Security forces dispersed a demonstration of some 300 schoolboys in Nablus yesterday - 5 schoolchildren were held and 2 schools were closed down.
(Jerusalem Post, 10 April 1969)

Two young men, both residents of Jerusalem, were arrested yesterday morning shortly after an explosion at about 7 A.M. which shattered windows of the building, housing the offices of the Interior Ministry and the National Insurance Institute in the al-Zahra Quarter outside Herold's Gate. The police spokesman would not disclose their names.
(Jerusalem Post, 14 April 1969)

Dr. Ghosheh is still under arrest in Ramallah prison where he has been for the last month without formal charges being brought against him, which would enable his trial to take place.
(Al-Ittihad, 15 April 1969)

Twenty four pupils were arrested in Jenin yesterday following a violent schoolboys' demonstration in which stones were thrown at the security forces.

The school disturbances took place only a day after the reopening of five schools ordered closed last month after school disturbances swept the West Bank.

There was no clear cause for yesterday's uproar. The demonstrating school-children poured into the street shouting Nasserite and Fatah slogans.
(Jerusalem Post, 15 April 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Destour said that a Coptic Orthodox priest who criticized the Israeli occupation in his sermon on Saturday was led out of the church by Israeli police The incident occurred at the church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. Israeli police then stopped the traditional holy Saturday procession and banned a parade by boy scouts on the occasion.
(Reuter, 15 April 1969, Daily Star)

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Destour quoted travellers from the West Bank as saying that the Israeli authorities had arrested 26 students, including girls, in Nablus.
(Reuter, 16 April 1969, Daily Star)

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Difa' quoted travellers from the West Bank as saying that about 200 Israeli soldiers attacked students of Al-Fedeliyah school in Tulkarm and that the students were demonstrating against the Israeli occupation. It added that 17 students were arrested.
(Reuter, 18 April 1969, Daily Star)

As a reprisal for a school demonstration in Ramallah, 7 students were arrested at random and fined heavily, one was beaten and expelled to Jordan.
(Newsweek, 21 April 1969)

Israeli police arrested 10 Arab youths from the village of Bakat-el-Garbieh, in the northern triangle. They were accused of sticking anti-Israeli posters in Government Schools, tearing down the Israeli flag and destroying pictures of the country's leaders which the school had used for decoration on independence day.
(Davar, 22 April 1969)

Security service personnel, aided by a special police and military unit, swooped down on Tubas, north-east of Nablus after midnight Thursday to round up 19 leading members of a terrorist network affiliated to the Palestine Liberation Front They made one of their biggest hauls yet.

Amongst those arrested are a number of notables from both Tubas and Nablus (according to "Itim", one of the Nablus men was a candidate for the Jordanian Parliament). "Itim" also reports that one of the key figures leading to the uncovering of the gang was an Arab taxi driver, who was also one of the first arrested.

(Jerusalem Post, 22 April 1969)

In Gaza a few suspects were arrested after two unsuccessful attempts were made to blow up culverts, near Beit Lahiya and Beit Hanun.

(Jerusalem Post, 24 April 1969)

In Nablus security forces have arrested Sana S'rur. A daughter of Ahmed Shukeiry's former deputy, Miss S'rur was picked up in connection with the arrest of another girl, who was found masquerading as a man under suspicious circumstances.

(Jerusalem Post, 25 April 1969)

Ha'aretz reported that girls in Nablus demonstrated on Wednesday and that most schools in the town were closed. Ha'aretz added that the occupation authorities dispersed the demonstration by force and arrested 6 girls.

(Al-Ittihad, 25 April 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Difa' reported that several students were arrested in Jenin following a demonstration there.

(AFP, 26 April 1969, L'Orient)

An Arab tourist guide from East Jerusalem has had his license suspended for mixing propaganda with his work. The Minister of Tourism warned the 124 licensed Arab guides that their licenses would be withdrawn if there were any more such incidents.

(Jerusalem Post, 29 April 1969)

The administrative order of arrest against Naim al-Ashab was renewed for another six months. The only charge against him was that he opposes the occupation and demands its termination.

(Al-Ittihad, 29 April 1969)

When the women of Nablus who are on strike to demand prison visiting facilities could not get their protests heard, they marched out of the municipality in a peaceful demonstration which was met by fierce resistance from the Security Forces. Cudgels were used and some of the women were injured as well as some passers-by.

The following day, Dayan came to Nablus and met the women on strike. The former Jordanian Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Rashid Aghe el-Nimr, told him that security forces attacked the girls for no reason. The former Minister related to Dayan an incident that happened in front of him: some soldiers threw orange peel at one of the girls and used vulgar language to which the girl replied by insulting them: She was then followed, caught by the hair, kicked and booted into the military car which drove her to an unknown destination.

(Ha-Olam Hazeh, No. 52, April 1969)

Jerusalem police will soon bring to trial 143 persons alleged to have been involved in a series of sabotage actions in the capital including the blast at the supermarket and the Hebrew University cafeteria. The suspects, now in custody include 12 Israeli Arabs and 12 women. The police district spokesman noted that except for the Fatah members, the suspects were persons of high educational standards and included students, teachers, lawyers and doctors.

(Jerusalem Post, 4 May 1969)

A girl student from Nablus, Nimat Sharbini, 21, was arrested. She is the sister of the Labour Union's Secretary who was arrested two weeks ago. She was accused of harbouring a young girl called Salwa, accused of planting the explosive charge in the Supersol.

(Davar, 7 May 1969)

The police has so far failed to charge students in Nablus who were detained last week. They are therefore, trying to produce trumped-up charges against them, specifically against a student, Omar Ibrahim, by intimidating two of his friends into giving false testimony against him.

(Al-Ittihad, 9 May 1969)

On 5 May 1969, an Arab girl, Sarah Hashim Jawdeh, was released after a period of detention lasting from 25 July 1968. Sarah had been detained with some of her companions, but the charge against her could not be proven even after a long interrogation. Her arrest was then altered to an administrative arrest, renewable every three months. Sarah Jawdeh is a student at the AUB in Beirut at the Faculty of Economics and long imprisonment has resulted in her losing a whole academic year.

(Al-Ittihad, 9 May 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper, Al-Difa' said that Al-Hajja Marwa Akkour was arrested in Nablus early this month for allegedly helping resistance fighters. The woman was known for her activities in charitable organizations in Nablus.

The newspaper reported that the Israeli authorities in the occupied West Bank of Jordan had recently arrested 23 people at a refugee camp near Nablus.

Those arrested, including 9 boys under 15 years of age, were charged with resisting the occupation or helping resistance fighters.

(Daily Star, 10 May 1969)

Security Forces have rounded up a dozen residents of Hebron and nearby villages suspected of belonging to Fatah and recently attacking soldiers, border policemen and local civilians in the area with automatic weapons and grenades. Further arrests are expected.

(Jerusalem Post, 12 May 1969)

A few months ago, as a result of students' demonstrations and strikes in Arab Jerusalem against the occupation, large scale arrests of students took place. Some students were tried and others were beaten. Many were charged with belonging to an illegal organization, the Organization of Students in the West Bank.

On May 4th, the accused Sufian Kutanin, Ghassan Jutaini, Mohamed Hadmi, and Ziad and Zeid Hamouri were brought for trial. They admitted belonging to this organization, but refused to admit that the authorities had the right to prevent them from expressing their opposition to the occupation.
(Al-Ittihad, 13 May 1969)

In Gaza, two 20-year-old girls were yesterday indicted before a full military court for membership in Fatah and supplying another local girl, Aida Issa Sa'ad, with 8 hand grenades.
(Jerusalem Post, 16 May 1969)

Following the May 15th strike in Nablus, many residents have reportedly been asked to turn in their travel permits for Jordan.
(Jerusalem Post, 18 May 1969)

Meanwhile Abdel Kader Abu Fahem, 39, formerly No. 1 man in the PLO terrorist activities in the Gaza Strip was indicted yesterday in a military court in Gaza. His interrogation led to the arrest of nearly 100 terrorists.
(Jerusalem Post, 20 May 1969)

Large scale arrests were undertaken in two Druze villages in the Golan Heights, Bukatra and Masea. Those arrested included a religious leader and secondary school pupils. Names received from Masae include the following: Naif Safedi., Soleiman Safedi, Mazid Massoud, (religious leader) from Bukartra, Suleiman Shams, Hani Ghawashah and Hamed Najm.

Ezzeddine Safedi, a secondary school pupil, was also arrested when he went to visit his brother in jail, although he is an invalid. The villagers say that the object of these arrests is to force them to emigrate.
(Al-Ittihad, 20 May 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Difa' said that after a bomb attack on the Beit Hakir electric powerhouse in the Israeli sector of Jerusalem, the Israeli authorities ringed the area and imposed a blackout in order to investigate the incident. Ambulances were seen racing to the scene and Arabs found there were arrested.

The paper also said Israeli authorities prevented Arabs below the age of 45 living on the West Bank from visiting relatives on the East Bank, and 20 Arabs officials from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip had recently been dismissed as part of a pressure campaign.
(Reuter, 20 May 1969, Daily Star)

In Gaza 6 men were arrested as a result of a three-day action by security forces here which led to the discovery of an underground bunker used as the headquarters of a local Fateh group.
(Jerusalem Post, 22 May 1969)

On Palestine Day, "on the West Bank and in East Jerusalem a general strike was only partially successful. There were only 8 arrests... There was tension in Ramallah, where women and girls tried to march to the local cemetary carrying flowers. The woman who led the group was arrested and the others were dispersed. Many of the inhabitants of Ramallah and district were dressed in black and several schools remained closed. In Nablus the strike order was almost totally successful... Among the several arrested in Nablus were the town architect, a lawyer and a doctor who allegedly incited strike action".
(Jewish Chronicle, 23 May 1969)

People can be arrested any time, day or night. They are held for months without ever appearing in court or charges being brought against them. This is happening all the time.
(Christian Science Monitor, 24 May 1969)

Following the arrest of 10 terrorists, an additional unspecified number were arrested in the Gaza Strip yesterday on suspicion of belonging to the gang, two of whose members shot and wounded Border Police Constable Shihadeh Hussein Abu Asi. The new detainees admitted belonging to the PFLP.
(Jerusalem Post, 29 May 1969)

An additional sixteen people were arrested in Khan Yunis in the past 48 hours on suspicion of membership in the group which last Monday shot and wounded a border policeman. Among those detained are 15 high-school pupils and a 24-year-old woman. They are all suspected of membership in the PFLP. Altogether 26 persons have been arrested in this case so far, (see different reports of same arrests in Jerusalem Post, 4 June 1969)

(Jerusalem Post, 30 May 1969)

An undisclosed number of East Jerusalemites were this week detained in connection with the distribution of leaflets in the Old City calling for an Arab strike on the second anniversary of the 6-Day War. The same leaflets also appeared in various towns in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

(Jerusalem Post, 3 June 1969)

Nablus shopkeepers were warned by the military authorities not to engage in strikes or protests on the anniversary of the 6-Day-War.

(Davar, 4 June 1969)

A 23-year-old Palestinian girl, Rashida Abdul-Hamid Ebeid, said in Amman that she had planned and executed the Jerusalem supermarket explosion on February 21.

Addressing a press conference, Miss Ebeid said none of the more than 500 people arrested by the Israeli authorities after the incident had anything to do with it. She went on to say that several of those arrested had confessed under torture although they had nothing to do with the incident.

(Reuter, 4 June 1969, Daily Star)

26 persons were arrested in the Gaza Strip late Monday night and Tuesday morning on suspicion of planning terrorist acts to be carried out on June 5. 15 persons were arrested in the Strip in connection with the terrorist acts of May 15 when eleven grenades were thrown at local residents and 36 persons were injured.

(Jerusalem Post, 4 June 1969)

There were many arrests in Judea and Samaria. 20 people were arrested in Nablus, and 20 in East Jerusalem and Ramallah.
(Davar, 5 June 1969)

Mr. Mustafa Odeh, 58, of Ramallah and his 2 daughters were arrested after explosives were discovered in his home. He and one daughter were released after interrogation.
(Jerusalem Post, 6 June 1969)

Arab shopkeepers in East Jerusalem and Nablus defied stern Israeli antistrike warnings and shut down. Most stores reopened in Nablus after Israeli sound trucks broadcast an ultimatum to the shopkeepers to reopen within two hours or face fines of up to IL 10,000 (*2,850). But Arab teenagers swooped down on the shopping district, hurling bottles, furniture and other projectiles to force the shops to close again.
(Christian Science Monitor, 7 June 1969, Cooley)

The Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz said there were "severa preventive arrests to head off trouble during the anniversary (June 5th War). Arab nationalist sources contended the arres exceeded 100.
(Christian Science Monitor, 7 June 1969, John Co

Six residents of the Gaza Strip were arrested in Tel-Aviv because they did not have the required travel permits and were remanded into custody by the magistrates' court.
(Jerusalem Post, 8 June 1969)

Al-Difa' said "the authorities (Israeli) in the occupi Gaza Strip sealed off a Gaza district on Sunday and arrested a large number of people there following an attack on an Israeli patrol consisting of two tanks and 13 soldiers".
(Daily Star, 8 June 1969)

Israeli Security Forces yesterday morning (mentioned by CSM on 8 June) arrested 11 people accused of instigating terrorist activities in East Jerusalem. The accused were identified as follows:

1) Hassan Zakaria Dandash, 20, arrested a few weeks ago for distribution of pamphlets.

2) Yacoub Saleh Farah, 22, a tailor, arrested during investigations concerning the "Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine."

3) Naim Mohamad Kablani, 27, from Sheikh Jarrah in East Jerusalem.

4) Marouf el-Masri, 65, well-known for his extremist views and a prime instigator.

5) Hafez Youssef Tahboub, 40, an instigator and participator in demonstrations.

6) Michel Musa Sandaha, 36, an Orthodox Christian, from Beit Hanina, secretary of the electricians union in East Jerusalem.

7) Issa Mahmoud Abu-el-Hawa, 30, a Christian lawyer well-known for his extremist views.

8) Mohammad Mahmoud Jadallah, 25, head of the hotel and restaurant union, arrested previously for terrorist activities.

9) Matta Hana Nasir, 42, a Christian and owner of a restaurants, leader of demonstrations and strikes.

10) Mrs. Amina el-Husseini, the wife of Dr. Mohamad el-Husseini and a member of the Arab Women's Association in East Jerusalem. She took part in the strike staged by women in the Holy Sepulchre in January and was arrested on several occasions.

11) Kamila Habib Ghazaleh, accused of distributing pamphlets and taking parts in demonstrations.
(Davar, 11 June 1969)

In Hebron, an undisclosed number of local residents were interrogated over the weekend in connection with the blast which went off outside the local labour exchange on June 13.
(Jerusalem Post, 15 June 1969)

An 18-year-old villager from Araba in Galilee, Ghazi Mustafa Badrana, was charged in the Haifa District Court with infiltrating into Lebanon and passing information to Lebanese intelligence with intent to harm the State's security.
(Jerusalem Post, 15 June 1969)

Security forces arrested 32 people during the last 10 days in the Gaza Strip as a result of an increase in terrorism.
(Davar, 20 June 1969)

1,400 Arab women are in Israeli prisons, it was reported yesterday in the Egyptian newspaper Al-Goumhouria, which listed their names.
(Le Monde, 20 June 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper al-Difa' reported the arrest of the Arab poet Tewfik Ziad.
(Al-Nahar, 22 June 1969)

The 27 East Jerusalem residents arrested after the explosions near the Western Wall on Friday night were yesterday each remanded for ten days in custody by the Jerusalem Magistrates Court.
(Jerusalem Post, 23 June 1969)

The public prosecutor said that Isaac Ali Muraghi (a member of the Popular Front) will not be tried as his arrest had been changed into an administrative arrest.
(Al-Ittihad, 24 June 1969)

James Feron reported from Jerusalem:"Several Arabs were remanded on suspicion of participating in the sabotage a few days ago of a Haifa refinery pipeline. In the West Bank, 30 Arabs were rounded up as suspected terrorists."
(International Herald Tribune, 27 June 1969)

In Hebron, over a score of local residents who were

rounded up following the sabotage attempt at the local Labour exchange office earlier this month are at present being interrogated. Some of the persons held are also suspected of carrying out at least two sabotage incidents in East Jerusalem.

(Jerusalem Post, 27 June 1969)

Eight men suspected of being involved in the blowing up of the oil pipe in Haifa on Tuesday were yesterday remanded for 15 days by the Haifa magistrate. A ninth suspect was remanded in Acre. The men are being held under the defense regulations on suspicion of having placed the kilogram charge with intent to cause damage to property and human life. Publication of their names was forbidden at the request of the police for fear that identification might hinder the investigation. The suspects are all Arabs. Two other men who had been held for questioning have now been released.

(Jerusalem Post, 27 June 1969)

In Nablus dozens of local residents were rounded up yesterday morning immediately after explosives went off at the entrance of the labour exchange. No one was hurt Slight damage was caused to the entrance of the building which was twice before the target of sabotage attempts. Among the suspects still in custody is the Deputy head of the local municipal police, Nabih Assad al-Masri. The security forces were still conducting searches yesterday evening in various quarters of this town which was surrounded by check posts.

(Jerusalem Post, 29 June 1969)

Omeimah Saadeh was arrested in Nablus while distributing pamphlets against the Israeli forces disguised as a boy.

Two other girls, Khadija Helou and Sabiha Sukar, both aged 19, were arrested and accused of possessing arms.

(Ha-Olam Hazeh, June 1969, No. 33)

Scores of Arabs were detained yesterday by the police for interrogation in connection with the devastating explosion of a stolen car at the corner of a street in Tel Aviv after midnight yesterday. Ten persons were injured.
(Jerusalem Post, 1 July 1969)

Following the explosion in Tel Aviv, 600 Arabs from the West Bank who worked in Tel Aviv were arrested, as well as a great number of Arabs from Jaffa.
(AFP, Reuter, 1 July 1969, L'Orient)

The police raided the village of Um el-Fahem and arrested 23 workmen. They were taken to the Police Station and kept there for the whole day (5 a.m.-7 p.m.) in the sun. They were then released after paying a bail amounting to IL 500 each. Three workmen were kept under arrest.
(Al-Ittihad, 8 July 1969)

The court in Haifa ended the arrest after 15 days of a girl of 18 who had been arrested for 48 hours. The charge against her was that she spoke to someone called Selim Shakur who has escaped from the occupied territories
(Al-Ittihad, 8 July 1969)

Eight Arab youths from the Hebron area were arrested last week, it was announced yesterday.
(Al-Ittihad, 9 July 1969)

Four Arab youths from Kfar Kassim, in the Little Triangle, were arrested last week on charges of setting up a sabotage cell.
(Jerusalem Post, 9 July 1969)

The Israeli authorities arrested several people after an explosion in an Israeli Bank in Gaza. The explosion caused no casualties.
(AFP, AP, 11 July 1969, Al-Nahar)

The Israeli authorities arrested many Arabs in the village of Tantoura, after an explosion there. No casualties were reported.
(AFP, 14 July 1969, Al-Nahar)

Israeli troops and police swooped into the Arab sector of Nablus earlier today and launched a house-to-house search for Arab guerrillas and weapons.

Residents in the city said the move began about 4 a.m. while the old Arab sector was still asleep. The units cordoned off the area and permitted no one in or out.

The Israeli forces set up check points on all roads leading to Nablus and drove through the city with loudspeaker trucks warning citizens to cooperate with the search.

Twenty Arabs were arrested and later released.
(International Herald Tribune, 15 July 1969)

Stringent penalties for infiltrating into the Gaza Strip are included in several orders gazetted here early this week over the signature of the Military Governor of the Gaza Strip and Norther Sinai.

The first penalty is 15 years imprisonment or a IL 10,000 fine on persons entering the Strip from Arab countries without a permit. The penalty is increased to a life sentence if the person is armed or engaged in sabotage. Persons who overstay their permit are also liable to 15 years imprisonment or a IL 10,000 fine.
(Jerusalem Post, 18 July 1969)

In Gaza security forces surrounded the area where a grenade exploded and arrested 25 persons.
(Jerusalem Post, 20 July 1969)

The number of men arrested in the Gaza Strip during the past few days on suspicion of membership in sabotage organizations has now risen to 40. More are expected to follow.

(Jerusalem Post, 20 July 1969)

Four youths from the West Bank were picked up for vagrancy last week in the Central Bus Station in Tel Aviv. They were found "under suspicious circumstances" and without permits, the police said. They were remanded in custody for 10 days by the Magistrate's Court.
(Jerusalem Post, 20 July 1969)

The Jenin branch of the Israel Arab Bank was attacked with 2 hand-grenades and bursts of automatic fire early yesterday morning. An undisclosed number of local residents were arrested for interrogation. The first to be arrested were persons from the buildings neighbouring on the bank.

Police Searches were still going on.
(Jerusalem Post, 21 July 1969)

In Tel Aviv, several dozen Arabs were detained for interrogation after an explosion near an Egged bus-stop.
(Jerusalem Post, 24 July 1969)

After an explosive blast in a melon stall in Haifa the police immediately set about making preliminary arrests, particularly among the nearby bus queues to outlying Arab villages. At the time of going to press some 100 people had been arrested.
(Jerusalem Post, 25 July 1969)

200 Arabs were arrested in Haifa after the explosion in a watermelon stand at the entry of a circus in the town. One person was injured as a result of the blast.
(AFP, AP, 26 July 1969, L'Orient)

An explosion took place in the village of Affula near an airport used for agricultural spraying of crops.

The authorities arrested 25 Arabs.

The Adviser on Arab Affairs has announced that 85 Arabs have either taken part in terrorism or incited people to take part in it. The newspapers have published reports that would seem to throw suspicion on all Arabs.

Since this incident, a band of Jews have attacked anybody who looked like an Arab.
(Al-Ittihad, 29 July 1969)

Around 100 Arabs were arrested in the West Bank after an explosion in a factory near Lydda airport.
(AFP, AP, 31 July 1969, Al-Nahar)

Editor Uri Avnery published the following letter from Gaza on 23 June 1969, bearing 19 signatures:

1) On the night of 14-15 of this month, soldiers from the Israeli Army killed Said el Zein (65 years old), his son Bassam (21 years old), his son Muslih (19 years old) and a man named Salameh Saad. The men were machine-gunned and died instantly. Their bodies were taken to hospital subsequently. All the deceased worked in lands near the cease-fire lines. The Israeli patrols were aware of their presence there and had at times stopped with them for a meal and coffee. They were all unarmed when killed.

2) The Israeli authorities last week arrested a large number of young students who were immediately taken to prison.

   Although we do not know the reasons for these arrests, we consider them measures of collective punishment and a violation of human rights.

3) On the 18th of June, at 7 p.m. a hand grenade was thrown in a street in Gaza killing one person and injuring 15.

   One can't help noting that two incidents of the same nature have happened at a time when the same car was passing in that place. The car is an army vehicle, a medium size carrier. Eye-witnesses testify that the bombs were thrown from this car.

   We are certain that the two bombs were thrown by the above mentioned car for the purpose of terrorizing the population It would be unreasonable to assume that people from the Resistance would throw a bomb at Arab nationals in an Arab street full of people, especially as it is known that when they attack an army vehicle they attack it in a place where there are no civilians.
   (Ha-Olem Hazeh, July 1969, No.54)

News reports say that Ramallah Police are interrogating about 100 people from Lydda and the occupied areas concerning the fire that broke out in a cardboard factory Four people were injured and there was heavy damage to the factory.

(Al-Ittihad, 1 August 1969)

Yahia Odeh, the Nablus Municipality's secretary was arrested yesterday as he was about to cross the Allenby Bridge to the East of the Jordan River. He was interrogated and accused of undertaking terrorist activities. There was a widespread reaction in Nablus to his arrest.

(Davar, 5 August 1969)

About ten persons were arrested after a hand-grenade which failed to explode was thrown at a tourist bus

(Jerusalem Post, 5 August 1969)

Investigations have shown that the fire that broke out in a cardboard factory a week ago was not due to terrorism. In spite of this, hundreds of Arabs are still under arrest for interrogation concerning this incident.

(Al-Ittihad, 5 August 1969)

20 Arabs from East Jerusalem are being held in custody on charges of belonging to a Fatah cell.

40 persons were detained originally and some of those under arrest have been remanded for 15 days. Police investigations were held in complete secrecy.

(Jerusalem Post, 6 August 1969)

There was a sharp rise this week in violence and sabotage throughout the Gaza region. Between 1 July and 7 August, 150 suspects were rounded up and are being held by the police.

(Jerusalem Post, 8 August 1969)

The authorities have renewed the order for house arrest issued against lawyer Ali Rafi for another six months. The order which lasted nine months had just expired. It required Mr. Rafi to be at home from sunset to sunrise. The Police have the right to visit him at any time during the night. Mr. Rafi has also to be at Haifa Police Station everyday at 3:30 in the afternoon. He is not allowed to leave the town at all.

Mr. Rafi is a well-known lawyer who has defended many arrested Arabs.

(Al-Ittihad, 8 August 1969)

In Ramallah terrorist attempts were made on Friday morning (8 August) against the Discount Bank Branch in the vehicle licensing office. An undisclosed number of suspects were rounded up.
(Jerusalem Post, 10 August 1969)

A PFLP cell has been discovered by Security Forces in Ramallah and Jerusalem. Seven persons have so far been detained, five of whom are young women.
(Jerusalem Post, 10 August 1969)

Several people were arrested in Khan Yunis following an incident between an Israeli patrol and a commando group.

22 new arrests were made in Ramallah, Bethlehem and Jerusalem following the discovery of a PFLP cell in Jerusalem. The total number of arrests made until now is 29.
(AFP, 11 August 1969, L'Orient)

In Gaza, Israeli security forces today ordered people living in part of the town to stay in their homes following an attack on an Israeli patrol late last night in which four soldiers were injured. A house-to-house search was carried out for the attackers, who laid an ambush for the patrol.
(Guardian, 11 August 1969)

An estimated 100 suspects who were rounded up during the past few days in various parts of the West Bank in the wake of a number of sabotage activities are at present being interrogated by the security authorities. Most of the suspects were apprehended at their homes in Nablus, Hebron, Ramallah and East Jerusalem.

In Jerusalem a number of the suspects have already been remanded in custody. It is reported that the interrogation of another 20 suspects continues in the Capital.
(Jerusalem Post, 11 August 1969)

30 people were arrested in Hebron after a hand-grenade was thrown at a car in the old souk. 11 people were injured.

(Davar, 11 August 1969)

Security forces rounded up 14 people at the Nuseirat and the Deir el Balah refugee camps on suspicion terrorist activities.
(Jerusalem Post, 12 August 1969)

Seven more persons were arrested yesterday in Ramallah on suspicion of membership in the terrorist cell that planned to poison a number of West Bank Arabs. Four of the suspects were Arabs.

Security forces have already rounded up 15 West Bankers, not counting yesterday's seven who are believed to be members of the cell.

(Jerusalem Post, 12 August 1969)

Two Hebron youths were yesterday arrested by security forces in connection with the hand-grenade thrown on Monday at a lorry in which 11 Israelis were wounded.

(Jerusalem Post, 13 August 1969)

The security forces believe they have cracked three major terrorist cells during the course of the recent arrests in the West Bank. The J.P. learns that over 50 West Bank residents are currently under interrogation in connection with these cells. Further arrests are expected soon. Two of the cells were affiliated to the PFLP and the third was associated with Fatah.

(Jerusalem Post, 14 August 1969)

An important ring for supplying arms to the commandos was uncovered in the West Bank. 30 persons were arrested.

(AFP, 15 August 1969, L'Orient)

A prominent Moslem religious figure, Sheikh Mohamed Sefar told the U.N. working group (see below) that Israeli troops tortured and killed citizens after they occupied the Golan Heights of Syria.

The Sheikh, who is the Mufti of Kuneitra Province, alleged that the soldiers raped and killed a number of women at Jabbal Zeit village, in the province.

(Reuter, 15 August 1969, Daily Star)

More arrests were carried out during the last 48 hours in the Jerusalem, Ramallah and Beit Laham areas. About 100 persons were arrested and further arrest are expected to be announced. The security forces appear to be on the trail of two large terrorist networks which had evolved since the 209-man network in the same area was cracked some three months ago. The two networks are reported to have been associated with Fatah and the PFLP.

(Jerusalem Post, 18 August 1969)

A British witness, Major Derek Cooper, testified before the U.N. committee investigating human rights' violations by Israel in the occupied territories. The major said he came to Jordan after the 1967 war to establish the British aid to Jordan and Palestine fund. He visited the occupied West Bank several times.Forms of pressure used by the Israelis, he said, included terrorism, repeated searches of civilian houses, physical pressure, unemployment. bribery and the destruction of houses.

(Daily Star, 18 August 1969

Dozens of terrorist suspects were arrested yesterday in the West Bank as security forces, for the 3rd week running continued their efforts to break up recently organized sabotage gangs. In Bethlehem more than a score of local residents were detained in connection with Sunday night's explosion at the Labour Exchange.

In Hebron another 20 or so were arrested in the wake of continuing investigations into this week's incident in which a hand-grenade was thrown at a visitor's vehicle. That grenade failed to explode and another was found in the market place nearby.

Meanwhile six more terrorist suspects were arrested in Jenin and 8 in Ramallah, where many members of the local terrorist network have already been rounded up. The J.P. reliably learned last night, however that there are still a number of men wanted.

(Jerusalem Post, 19 August 1969)

35-year old Saker Mahmoud was shot dead in the Gaza Strip when he ignored an order to halt at dawn on Tuesday.

(Jerusalem Post, 21 August 1969)

At el-Muazi camp the number of people arrested in Tuesday's round up reached 20. This figure includes relations of 10 suspects originally arrested.
(Jerusalem Post, 21 August 1969)

After the disconnection of telephone wires and the writing of provocative slogans on the walls of the village of Mazra'a, many young people were arrested, including primary school pupils. The police threatened that they would arrest women if the guilty people were not found.
(Al-Ittihad, 22 August 1969)

The Chief of Police announced today that 100 people in Ramallah, Bethlehem and Jerusalem had been arrested, suspected of belonging to resistance organizations and that many other suspects were going to be arrested.
(Al-Ittihad, 22 August 1969)

After the Aqsa Mosque fire in Jerusalem, Israeli border police today fired warning shots in the air to disperse a crowd of about 800 Arab demonstrators, led by a group of young men carrying a large piece of stone bearing an inscription from the Koran which they took from the burnt-out section of the Mosque.
(Guardian, 22 August 1969)

Saad Mohamed Ibrahim, a 40-year old former policeman in Gaza testified in front of the U.N. Committee that the Israelis shot at least 18 people dead there.
(Reuter, 24 August 1969, Daily Star)

In Haifa, a young man was remanded in custody for 15 days by the Magistrate's Court on suspicion of sabotaging the oil pipelines near Kiryat Haim in the Haifa Bay on August 15. A police witness said that the man placed explosive charges under the pipeline at three o'clock that morning. The court banned publication of the suspect's name.

Another young man, who was found near the Haifa refineries on Thursday could give no explanation of his activities was also remanded in custody for five days by the court.
(Jerusalem Post, 24 August 1969)

Israeli police used tear gas to disperse a demonstration in Nablus and arrested five of the demonstrators. The demonstration was staged in protest to the burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. Check posts were stationed on the roads leading to Jerusalem and in the city itself as preventive measures against demonstrations in the city.
(AFP, UPI, AP, Reuter, 24 August, Al-Nahar)

27 people were detained for questioning in the village of Kabatiya near Jenin after shots at army vehicles.
(Jerusalem Post, 26 August 1969)

The Israeli authorities launched a campaign of arrests in Bethlehem and Beit Sahur following the discovery of a Katyusha missile in the area.
(R, AP,AFP, 28 August 1969, Al-Nahar)

A Border Police unit last week captured five saboteurs in Jenin. All were university graduates.
(Jerusalem Post, 29 August 1969)

In Haifa, a small home-made bomb blew up at 5:10 a.m. scratching one person and causing considerable damage. In Beersheba an explosive charge set to go off at 11:00 a.m. in the industrial centre was dismantled by a police sapper. The police arrested 50 persons for questioning, most of them at road blocks thrown at exits from the city.

Beersheba was immediately sealed off when the bomb was discovered and all Gaza and Hebron vehicles were stopped. More than 300 persons were detained for questioning. Women and children were sent back to Gaza in police trucks and the men were held for identification. Meanwhile, in Hebron there was a third terrorist attempt to sabotage the local labour exchange. On Saturday night the explosives planted at the entrance to the building once again caused minor damage. A number of local residents were rounded up yesterday.
(Jerusalem Post, 1 September 1969)

Eight local Arabs in Gaza were indicated on 2 September, on 33 counts of sabotage activities. All of the men are charged with being members of Fatah.
(Jerusalem Post, 3 September 1969)

Four persons - one Israeli and three local residents including a woman - were wounded yesterday by the explosion of a hand-grenade thrown by an unknown assailant at the local branch of Bank Leumi in Nablus.

Following the incident 40 persons were rounded up by security forces.
(Jerusalem Post, 2 September 1969)

13 Fatah territories have been rounded up by the security forces in Kalkilya area, police claim. The men detained last week were reported to have been found in possession of arms and sabotage equipment.

They are blamed for a number of sabotage acts including the attacks on the Kalkilya Labour Excahnge on January 23 and August 1 and 2.
(Jerusalem Post, 3 September 1969)

Mahmoud Darwish (a well-known Arab Israeli poet) was put under house arrest from the 1st of September to the beginning of February 1970, at a time to be determined by the chief of police. He was also warned not to leave his house after sunset and not to leave Haifa for any place. This order for house arrest was issued at the expiry of another order which had lasted for three months.
(Al-Ittihad, 9 September 1969)

After an attempt on the life of the Military Governor of Hebron dozens of suspects were rounded up.

By yesterday evening over 40 people were under detention. They gave no indication whether the suspected assailant was among them.
(Jerusalem Post, 11 September 1969)

About 80 suspects were in custody last night, half of whom had been rounded up during the curfew which was declared in Hebron after the attack on the local Military Governor.

The attempt on the life of the Military Governor is likely to lead to the seizure of several buildings to house security forces controlling strategic inspection points.

(Jerusalem Post, 12 September 1969)

The authorities have arrested the Nazareth lawyer, Izzat Darawishe, for the second time. He was first arrested in Jerusalem and accused of illegal activities. The police did not specify the reason for his arrest this time.

(Davar, 13 September 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Destour reports that the region of Beit Sahur has been under siege for the last 17 days. (No food has reached the region since the beginning of the siege.)

(AFP, 14 September 1969, L'Orient)

The Jordanian paper al-Difa' reported that after the expolsion of a bomb near the residence of the Military Governor of Hebron more than 200 persons were arrested.

(AFP, 15 September 1969, L'Orient)

The Security authorities in Gaza arrested 40 more persons in connection with the grenade throwing near the Fares produce market in which two persons were killed and 14 wounded.

Earlier more than 60 persons were arrested.

About 60 shops and stalls in the area of the attack were closed by order of the Military Governor yesterday, until further notice.

(Jerusalem Post, 18 September 1969)

Nobody will be allowed to enter or leave the Gaza Strip and Sinai over Yom Kippur by orders of the Commander of the Armed Forces for the Strip.
(Jerusalem Post, 19 September 1969)

Exports from Hebron to Israel and Jordan were banned from Friday (September 19) until further notice following the clamping down of tight security measures in the wake of increased sabotage acts in this area recently.

The West Bank Military Government spokesman said that the aim of the new regulations was to "tighten security measures on persons and vehicles moving from the area to Israel and the East Bank".

Over 40 local stores in the Old Market place which has been the site of a number of terrorist attacks were ordered closed and their keys seized over the week-end.

Virtually placing the town under a state of siege, the new regulations seemed to be the strictest yet imposed on a West Bank town since the six-day war. Once before, a few months ago, Nablus was isolated, but only for a single day.
(Jerusalem Post, 21 September 1969)

'A delegation of Arabs from the Hebron and Beit Sahur districts claimed that many Arabs there are facing starvation because the Israeli military authorities were holding back food supplies.
(Reuter, 23 September 1969, Daily Star)

Samih el-Kassem, 31, (the well-known poet) a Druse who defines himself as "an Arab without religion", said he had been held under administrative arrest several times during the past two years, on charges of contacts with a terrorist organization, but had never been brought to trial.
(Jerusalem Post, 24 September 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Difa' wrote that the Israeli authorities arrested 35 Arab women during a search operation in Ramallah last week.
(Al-Nahar, 25 September 1969)

Newspapers in Amman reported that repressive measures impôsed on Beit Sahur and Hebron for a month were extended to Jerusalem following two explosions in the city.

(AFP,Reuter, 29 September 1969, Al-Nahar)

Lawyer Felicia Langer sent a note to the Minister of Police in Jerusalem enquiring about Mohammad Farah Kablini from Arab Jerusalem, arrested on 23 July 1969. She said that on several occasions she had enquired as to his whereabouts to no avail. It was now being said that there was no man bearing such a name under arrest. Langer said that the family of the man had put her in charge of his case and that his wife was very worried about him.

(Al-Ittihad, 3 October 1969)

A railway bridge, a water pump and an oil pipeline were slightly damaged in three separate sabotage blasts in the Haifa area yesterday morning. Several dozen people were arrested for questioning.

(Jerusalem Post, 3 October 1969)

There were 29 persons under arrest last night following an abortive attack by an unknown assailant at a group of local Jewish settlers in Hebron.

(Jerusalem Post, 5 October 1969)

Mayor Nadim Zarou, 38, was arrested Friday morning on suspicion of security violations. Official circles said the mayor faces serious charges, although they did not specify them. Last October, Zarou was held for four days, and questioned about his suspected role in fomenting unrest.

A year ago he was detained in the wake of general unrest in the West Bank. At the time, 9 Arab dignitaries were deported to Jordan.

(Jerusalem Post, 5 October 1969)

A house in Nablus belonging to the family of Mahmoud Ilfi, arrested two weeks ago, was today sealed off by the security forces.

(Davar, 7 October 1969)

There was an explosion yesterday morning in the town of Affula. An old man was killed and more than 20 people injured. The authorities, as usual, arrested Arab citizens and also 400 Arabs from neighbouring Arab villages.

(Al-Ittihad, 7 October 1969)

The military authorities in Gaza have just completed a round-up of terrorists in the town and the Strip, which they believe has netted them the largest number of leading saboteurs apprehended over the past months.

They stated on October 8th that dozens of terrorists have been rounded-up during the past few days in a large-scale swoop.

Thirteen would-be terrorists were rounded-up in Jericho by security forces on October 2nd and an additional nine gang members were caught by Army patrols while they were on their way back to Jordan last week, The Jerusalem Post learned on October 9th.

26 terrorists suspects out of the 29 who were rounded-up in Hebron on October 3rd following the hand-grenade attack on a group of local Jewish settlers were still in custody on October 9th.

Security circles still decline to report on the progress of the interrogations. However, they appeared this week to be leading to further detentions elsewhere in Judea.

(The Jerusalem Post, 10 October 1969)

An Israeli Military spokesman declared there have been many arrests in Jericho, the Gaza Strip and Sinai. 50 people were arrested in Gaza, 13 in Jericho including two Arab policemen and nine in Wadi Araba in Sinai.

(AFP, AP, Reuter, 10 October 1969, Al-Nahar)

In Nazareth, bazooka rockets were fired at the Automobile Industries car assembly. The missiles wounded a donkey owned by an Arab resident living near the plant, but caused no other damage. A number of Arab residents were questioned and two were detained.

(Jerusalem Post, 13 October 1969)

Two schools in a refugee camp in Nablus closed down on September 27, will remain closed. There has been no request by any local authorities to reopen them.
(Jerusalem Post, 14 October 1969)

4 Nazareth residents were arrested on suspicion of complicity in the attempted sabotage of the Automatic Industries. 40 persons, 10 of them from the West Bank, are still in custody following the vegetable market bombing in Affula last week.
(Jerusalem Post, 14 October 1969)

8 Arabs remained in custody yesterday in Tel Aviv on suspicion of membership in a seditious organization. They were arrested earlier when police raided the apartment of three of them. An automatic rifle was said to have been found in the apartment.
(Jerusalem Post, 14 October ,969)

Early yesterday morning, Israeli security forces discovered that the railway line had been damaged at two points in the Gaza Strip by explosives during the night. The security forces arrested seven persons.
(Jerusalem Post, 16 October 1969)

Israeli security forces detained 60 Arabs in the Hebron area following a grenade attack on October 15th on an Egged bus in nearby Halhul village.
(JTA Daily News Bulletin Vol. XXXVI, No. 197)

In Rafah, a 40-year old woman was killed and another woman and a local policeman slightly injured in the market-place Thursday evening in a grenade attack on a police patrol and an ensuing exchange of fire. 12 men were arrested soon after the attack.
(Jerusalem Post, 19 October 1969)

Al-Destour said 8 Arabs had been arrested in Jaffa, accused of belonging to Arab resistance fighter groups.
(Reuter, 19 October 1969, Daily Star)

Israeli military authorities Saturday rejected a defense plea for the immediate release of a U.N. nurse convicted of security violation. Miss Fatima Abdul Naguli, 24, an employee of the UNRWA was sentenced October 7, to three months imprisonment for having contacts with members of an Arab underground organization. She was also charged with treating an Arab commando injured when a bomb went off prematurely. Miss Naguli's Arab attorney in his petition said his client was only doing her duty as a nurse in treating the commando. He also said she served long enough in jail. Egypt has charged in a letter to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant that Israel violated two international conventions in sentencing Miss Naguli. The Israelis denied the charge, saying she "was duly tried and convicted for several security offenses falling outside her official duties and not ... for rendering assistance as a nurse".

(AP, 19 October 1969, Daily Star)

Following an explosion in Haifa, Israeli forces cordoned off the Arab quarters of the town and arrested many Arabs.

(UPI, AFP, 23 October 1969, L'Orient)

Security forces have cracked terror rings in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Northern Israel, it was announced over the weekend. The men now in custody are believed to have carried out a large number of sabotage acts on the West Bank. 42 suspects were rounded up, including 12 from Halhul, where an army officer was killed in a terrorist attack on October 24th.

In Haifa, 84 Arabs were remanded into custody on suspicion of complicity in the five time-bomb attacks last week (October 22, 23).

(Jerusalem Post, 26 October 1969)

30 people belonging to the Palestine Liberation Front were arrested in Bethlehem.

(Davar, 26 October 1969)

The Nablus boys' high school, al-Salahia, which was ordered closed down on 23 October, following renewed disturbances, has now been seized and will be turned into a military post.

Unlike previous cases, in which rioting schools were merely ordered closed down, the Salahia was formally seized. The West Bank Military Government spokesman said on October 24th that "the building will serve another purpose".

(Jerusalem Post, 26 October 1969)

In Haifa, two days ago 100 taxi-drivers were arrested, 14 of them remained in prison. Nobody knows why these people were arrested or whether they were implicated in the explosions that occured in Haifa recently.

(Al-Ittihad, 27 October 1969)

An officer was killed and two Israeli soldiers wounded when a patrol was attacked by grenades and light arms fire in Halhul, north of Hebron.

Security forces blew up houses and detained 12 residents Saturday.

(Daily Star, 27 October 1969 (Agencies))

Text of leaflet distributed by the Eretz Israel party in the occupied territories:

THE DESTINY OF THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN DECIDED

Our Arab brothers: It is better for us and for you to know the truth. The Israeli defense forces will never leave the West Bank, the destiny of this country has been decided by the will of God. Israeli law will be imposed very soon in the West Bank and dealings will take place in Israeli currency.

As for us the sons of Abraham and Israel, we will remain in our country as in the past. We will settle it and colonize all empty spaces.

PHOTOSTAT OF A LEAFLET DISTRIBUTED BY THE ERETZ ISRAEL PARTY IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

إنّ مصير هذه البلاد قد تقرّر !

يا إخواننا العرب

ان من الأفضل لنا ولكم أن تعرفوا الحقيقة :
إن جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي لن يغادر منطقة الضفة الغربية مطلقاً.
ان مصير هذه البلاد قد تقرّر ، وكل ذلك بإرادة الله عز وجل.
وعما قريب سيطبّق في الضفة الغربية القانون الإسرائيلي ، كما سيتم التعامل بالنقد الإسرائيلي ، أما نحن انصار ابراهيم وأبناء اسرائيل فسنقيم في بلادنا كما كان سلفنا في الماضي ، نستوطنها ونطوّر كل منطقة خالية للاستيطان .

لا تعتمدوا على منظمات الإرهاب

إنها لن تجلب لكم غير كارثة أكبر من كوارث عام ١٩٤٨ وعام ١٩٦٧ - إنها ستحطم بيوتكم وتجعل منها ركاماً من الأنقاض .

ان مصير هذه البلاد قد تقرّر ، وكل ذلك بإرادة الله عز وجل.
لا تقفوا بما يقال لكم من أن الدول العربية ستعود إلى هنا . إنّ من الأقرب إلى الواقع أن تضطروا أنتم الى الذهاب إلى الدول العربية بسبب النار التي أشعلت أوارها الدول العربية في منطقتنا . إن هذه النار هي التي أوجدت منطقة اللاجئين . لقد كان ثمة مئات آلاف اللاجئين اليهود من البلدان العربية ، ومئات آلاف اللاجئين العرب من هنا . لقد جاء اللاجئون من البلدان العربية إلى الديار المقدسة ، وأنتم بدوركم ستنقلون إلى البلدان العربية ؛ ولا مفرّ من ذلك ، لأن هذه هي إرادة الله عز وجل .

لا تلتفتوا إلى أولئك اليهود الذين يقترحون عليكم مشروع تقسيم جديداً . إن مثل هذا الأمر غير ممكن .

إن تقسيماً جديداً لن يؤدي إلاّ إلى حروب جديدة .

- إذا قامت حدود بين أور شاليم ورام الله ، فستهدم رام الله.
- وإذا قامت حدود بين نتانيا ونابلس ، فستهدم نابلس .
- ونفس هذا يقال بالنسبة للخليل، وأريحا ، وجنين ، وطولكرم .

انظروا إلى ما حل في غور الأردن بالقرى العربية التي اتخذت قواعد للمدافع ومدافع الهاون للاعتداء على قرى يهودية .

من هنا فإنكم اليوم أمام أحد أمرين :

- كل من يرغب منكم على الحياة بسلام في دولة إسرائيل يبارك ، ونحن نقول له : أهلاً وسهلاً .
- وكل من يبغي الانتقال إلى دولة عربية ، فليذهب إلى هناك ، ورافقته السلامة .
- أما الذي يلعب بنار الحرب ، فليس له الشكوى فيما بعد لكونه سيتحمل نتائجها .

والحقيقة هي أن الشعب تعب من الحروب ومن سفك الدماء.

ان مصير هذه البلاد قد تقرّر ، وكل ذلك بإرادة الله عز وجل

ولا سبيل للعودة إلى أوهام الماضي وأخطاره

قائمة "كن" من أجل أرض إسرائيل
للكنيست السابعة

Do not rely on "terrorist" organizations. They will only bring you bigger catastrophies than those of 1948 and 1967. They will bring about the destruction of your homes which will only become a heap of rubble.

The destiny of this country has been decided by the Will of God. Do not believe what you're told that the Arab countries will ever come back. It is better for you and nearer to reality that you should be compelled to go to the Arab countries because of the fire that was started by the Arab countries in our country. This fire is responsible for the refugee problem. There were hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees from the Arab land, and hundreds of thousands of Arab refugees from here. The refugees came from the Arab countries to the Holy Land and you will be in turn transported to the Arab countries. There is no escape from this fact, because this is the Will of God. Do not pay attention to those Jews who are proposing another partition plan, this is not feasible. A new partition will only lead to new wars. If new boundaries are imposed between Jerusalem and Ramallah, Ramallah will be destroyed; and if new boundaries are imposed between Natania and Nablus, Nablus will be destroyed; the same thing can be said of Hebron, Jericho, Jenin and Tulkarm.

You are now faced with two alternatives: those of you who agree to live in peace in the State of Israel are welcome; those of you who wish to go to an Arab country are free to go with our blessings.

(The leader of this party is Dr. Yisrael el-Dad who is well known for his declarations on the necessity of the destruction of the Holy Moslem shrine of al-Aqsa to build the Temple of Solomon-Ed.)
(Al-Anwar, 27 October 1969)

More sabotage suspects have been detained in Nazareth and the vicinity in the past few days including a number of women. They are suspected of involvement in incidents in the North during the past month or of having withheld information on them from the authorities.
(Jerusalem Post, 28 October 1969)

Davar adds the number of people arrested has now reached 130 Arab civilians.
(Davar, 28 October 1969)

An Israeli communique announced on Saturday the breaking up of a Palestinian resistance organization and the arrest of 30 suspects in the Bethlehem region.
(Le Monde, 28 October 1969)

Hebron judge Hussein Shuyoukhi has resigned his position at the Magistrates' and District Courts in Hebron and Bethlehem in protest against what he called "Military Government intervention in the work of the judiciary".

The O/C Judea and Samaria, Tat Aluf Raphael Vardi, accepted on October 27th Mr. Shuyoukhi's letter of resignation.
(Jerusalem Post, 28 October 1969)

The Israeli Defense minister General Dayan told the inhabitants of Halhul in the occupied West Bank, when he visited the area last Saturday following the demolishing of 20 homes on charges that their owners were helping Arab commandos: "Today we demolished twenty homes. If this is not enough we will demolish the whole town and if you don't like this policy, the bridges are open before you for departures".

(Dayan's threats were broadcasted in the Israeli television in the Hebrew news last Sunday evening.)
(Al-Ittihad, 31 October 1969)

A week before the general elections, the authorities released a number of Arabs arrested after five bomb explosions in Haifa.

The authorities are still holding a large number of the people arrested including the poets Mahmoud Darwish, Samih el-Qassim and Salem Jubran. One Israeli newspaper alluded to the fact that the purpose behind their arrest is purely political, it said that the propaganda for the new Communist list died down in the north after the arrest of active communists.

It was revealed from talks with those released that the police did not investigate the explosions... but were content with general questions.
(Al-Ittihad, 31 October 1969, p.6)

Sheikh Daoud, headman of the Ta'amra Arabs who live near Jerusalem, claimed here (Amman) Monday that Israeli occupation authorities were holding his ten-year old son as a hostage until he surrendered to them. (Sheikh Daoud escaped to the East Bank recently from Israeli helicopters searching for him for allegedly firing rockets at occupied Jerusalem). He added that the Israelis had arrested about 40 men and women, were now torturing them, and had blown up their homes.
(Reuter, 4 November 1969, Daily Star)

In Hebron, over 50 local residents were reported to be under arrest and searches continued at night. Hebron is still under a 12-hour night curfew.
(The Jerusalem Post, 5 November 1969)

The number of those arrested in the West Bank in the past 15 days has now reached 100.
(Le Monde, 5 November 1969)

25 Hebronites were still in custody yesterday in connection with the throwing of a hand-grenade at a border police unit. Two Arabs were injured in the explosion.

Among those arrested are the owners of the stores in the area from which the hand-grenade was thrown. The Judean Military Government spokesman denied yesterday that the shops at the site of the explosion had been seized. They were closed because their owners were being interrogated, he said.
(Jerusalem Post, 6 November 1969)

Last Wednesday, the police released Na'eem Hamad Silawi (Nazareth) and Mahmoud Mir'i (Mashhad) after their arrest at the same time as the mass arrests in the last days of the election campaigns.

The two men were serving a suspended sentence for 48 hours which was renewed five days after its termination to fifteen days.
(Al-Ittihad, 7 November 1969)

All Israeli newspapers wrote that the government spread rumours among the Arab population that anyone whose identity card is not stamped with a stamp showing that he had taken part in the elections, will not be able to obtain any work, or secure a permit to cross the bridges and travel to Jordan either for business or to see relatives.

A supporter of Teddy Kollek, Mayor of Jerusalem, declared to a Yedioth Aharonot correspondent that the Arabs did not go to the election boxes willingly. He added: "We worked for many months for that".

Teddy Kollek revealed that "representatives of some parties offered each Arab elector between 10 and 20 IL per vote".

A young Arab told the Yedioth Aharonot correspondent that he was approached by people who said that those who fail to take part in the elections will suffer and that a supporter of one party (presumably a religious party) offered a deal: 100 IL for four votes.

(Al Ittihad, 7 November 1969)

A member of the Nazareth municipality, Najeeb el-Fahoum, received a notice from the Military Governor of the northern district, cancelling the order for night house arrest and the twice daily visits to the police station which he had to observe for 18 months. However, the notice was accompanied with a new order stating that he is not allowed to leave the area of the Nazareth municipality.

(Al-Ittihad, 7 November 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper al-Destour reported that 600 Ka'abneh tribesmen were being subjected to pressure to abandon their homes and cross over to the East Bank of Jordan. It said the tribesmen evicted by Israeli authorities from Auja, near Jericho, were living under difficult conditions at their present forced residence in the Ramallah district.

(Reuter, 9 November 1969, Daily Star)

Military Government headquarters in the Gaza Strip and Northern Sinai last week issued a statement reminding local residents that it is illegal for a landlord to rent housing without first clearing the prospective tenant with the police... Landlords are required to obtain a written permit from the police, and to produce it upon request.
(Jerusalem Post, 10 November 1969)

A small explosive charge was discovered on November 9th at the Danya discotheque in the Hod Hacarmel quarter of Mt. Carmel in Haifa.

The police arrested several dozen persons for questioning. All but 16 of them were released after establishing alibis.
(Jerusalem Post, 10 November 1969)

Fourteen persons, all members of the "minority communities" were remanded in custody for 15 days in the Magistrates Court in Haifa in connection with the explosive devices found in Haifa on November 9th.
(Jerusalem Post, 11 November 1969)

In a communique to the Central Elections Committee, the representative of the Israeli Communist party (Rakah), Dr. Woolf Eirlech, pointed out that "prisoners from the triangle of Ara, Um al Faham and others, who were charged with security offences were released before the elections for a few days on holiday and were promised release should they and members of their families vote for the ruling party list. The Ministry of Interior helped the National Religious party by using pressure and inducement of "family reunion".
(Al-Ittihad, 11 November 1969)

The police rounded up the 400 male residents of the village of Sulam and held an identity parade in the village center. House to house searches were made for arms and suspects.
(Jerusalem Post, 11 November 1969)

Davar reported yesterday that seven youths 15-17 years old, of the Tamra village in Western Galilee were arrested on suspicion of having painted anti-Israeli slogans on school walls. The slogans read "Long Live the PLO" and "We are all Fatah".
(Al-Ittihad, 11 November 1969)

The occupation authorities in Gaza called owners of orchards in the area and threatened them with uprooting the orchard trees if armed men were given refuge or arms were found there. The threat was made after two hand-grenades were thrown from an orchard at a military vehicle in northern Gaza.
(Al-Ittihad, 11 November 1969)

The Israelis have arrested a well-known Palestinian Arab publisher on suspicion of working for Syrian Intelligence and conducting activities hostile to the state. Ghazi Sa'adi, 45, was arrested immediately upon returning from Europe, Turkey and Cyprus where he said he had been trying to arrange booksales.
(Le Monde, 12 November 1969)

In the wake of a hand-grenade throwing incident yesterday morning, the Military Government levelled an 8 meter long wall separating the Gaza Market and the main street. The grenade was thrown at 10:45 from the Market into the street. Nobody was hurt and no damage was caused. A number of pedlars with stands along the wall were arrested for questioning. This is the sixth case of grenade throwing in Gaza since the beginning of the month.
(Jerusalem Post, 12 November 1969)

"In Gaza we have been getting tougher", Mr. Dayan said, "because there the situation has been getting out of hand. The question is what will happen there in the future. We have no intention of leaving the Gaza area or any other area, and we must guarantee a minimum of security. The leaders (the Arabs) must be held responsible and if they do not cooperate they must be expelled".
(Washington Post, 13 November 1969)

The police and security services in Haifa, have arrested a group of Israel Arabs including a woman, on suspicion of responsibility for the bombing of the Lydda market on February 15.
(Jerusalem Post, 17 November 1969)

In Gaza the Military Governor yesterday declared that the secondary school "Falestin" will be closed and used from now on for military purposes. The school had 1400 pupils. The Military Governor said that the teaching staff had participated in activities against the state of Israel.

(Davar, 17 November 1969)

Nineteen of the 53 residents of the village of Sulam who were arrested in connection with two recent "terror" blasts in Affula are still being interrogated. A police spokesman said on November 17th that there is not yet any evidence linking the villagers, who were arrested a week ago, with the bomb in the market place on October 6 or the blast in the Givat Hamoreh quarter on November 10th.

(Jerusalem Post, 18 November 1969)

Speaking before the Special Political Committee of the U.N., at the opening debate on the operations of UNRWA, Jordan's Ambassador to the U.N., Dr. Mohammad Farra denounced one of Israel's most sinister plans, which, he said was soon to be implemented in the Gaza Strip.

According to information he had received, Dr. Farra went on, the 5 meter road running from the armistice demarcation lines in the north to the Egyptian border in the south would be enlarged to a width of 50 meters.

The Israeli's intention, he said, was not the construction of the road, but the destruction of over 100,000 citrus trees, over 100 constructions, including houses, over 70 wells and irrigation projects. The object of the move was to drain the economy of the strip, break the will of the inhabitants, force them to leave and thus add to the number of refugees and annex still another piece of the land, Dr. Farra asserted.

(Reuter, 18 November 1969, Daily Star)

In an attempt to curb resistance activities the authorities threatened a recourse to more reprisals. Thus,in addition to destruction of houses, it is threatening to withhold vital services to the inhabitants.

(Al-Ittihad, 18 November 1969)

In Rafah, two local men were shot dead on November 17 after they broke the curfew. They tried to flee when challenged by an army patrol at around 10:30 p.m., two and a half hours after the start of the curfew, and failed to stop when a warning shot was fired into the air.
(Jerusalem Post, 19 November 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper, al-Destour reported Tuesday that Israeli authorities in the Gaza Strip had arrested 150 people, including several students ... after a grenade was hurled at the car of the Gaza governor.
(Reuter, 19 November 1969, Daily Star)

Residents in Ramallah and the town of Gaza have complained that Israeli soldiers have been firing automatic weapons in the air during the night curfew hours. In Ramallah, residents said a siren mounted on a jeep had wailed throughout the night.
(New York Times, 20 November 1969)

In a dispatch, UPI stated that 200 families had applied for permission to emigrate to Jordan "as a result of punitive measures taken recently by the security forces". Brigadier Shlomo Gazit, the officer in charge of Defence Ministry policy in the administered territories, pointed out that no such permits were necessary for those wishing to leave permanently.
(The Jewish Observer, 21 November 1969)

Aharon Saili', the police head of the northern sector, announced in a press conference on 20 November that six Arabs from Acre were arrested on charges of participating in nine sabotage operations including the destruction of a house in Haifa, blowing up the oil pipeline in Kishon port and others. The arrested are: Fawzi Ahmad Nimr, 33, Fathallah Mahmoud Saga, 27, Abd Ibrahim Gazbour, 35, Ramez Tawfiq Khalifa, 31, Muhammad Hussein Musa, 24, and Yusry Hassan Abu Khair, 26.

Mr. Saili' added that "more arrests are expected".
(Al-Ittihad, 21 November 1969)

Announcements in Haifa today said that a total of 31 people had been caught in police raids which came to a climax last night with the arrest of six men in Acre.
(The Times, 21 November 1969)

Israel police and security authorities announced today the arrest of more than 50 suspected Arab terrorists, some of them Israeli citizens, in connection with most of the major terrorist incidents of the last few months.
(New York Times, 21 November 1969)

In a televised interview on 19 November, Israeli Defence Minister Dayan warned the mayor of Nablus and members of the municipal council that should resistance operations continue in the area "the security authorities will adopt stronger measures which would be a great burden to the town". He added: "In a situation similar to what happened in Jabalya and Beit Hanoun yesterday, when a military vehicle was fired at, we shall adopt measures and impose a curfew. Should the inhabitants forbid bomb throwing then we would look into the matter from another angle".
(Al-Ittihad, 21 November 1969)

A young worker from Nazareth, Muflih Tab'ouni, received a military order of house arrest ordering him not to leave the city and to report daily at the police post for another six months.
(Al-Ittihad, 21 November 1969)

When a house belonging to Ibrahim Qa'dam of Arab al-Mafgir village was being demolished the police used tear gas and attacked anyone who resisted the demolition operation with clubs. Tamimah Qa'dan said "when the policemen came and said that they planned to demolish my son's home, I said that it was impossible ... But, after a while, a large number of policemen came in seven cars and I saw them begin to demolish the house. Then I started screaming and tried to enter the house and take out my young grand-children who were inside. The officer refused to let me in and pushed me aside but I managed to go in, then the officer sprayed me directly in the face and mouth with some chemical and they took me out by force. When I was out a policeman approached

me and hit me severely on the head holding his club with both hands. A medical statement from the Hill Yafe Hospital in Khudeira stated that "the woman is suffering from an injury in the back of her head". Ibrahim Qa'dan's wife who was pregnant said: "Two policemen pushed me and sprayed my face with gas. I have forgotten everything since then. I do not know how they brought my children out. When I regained consciousness, I started screaming again and a policeman with the number 6822 came by and started beating me up and threatened to kill me".

There was a question by Emile Habibi in the Knesset about the incident.

(Al-Ittihad, 21 November 1969)

The inhabitants of the village of Sulam are still sending cables of protest to the authorities against the cordoning-off of their village. The Communist representative to the Knesset, Emile Habibi, questioned the Minister of Police about this and the arrest of young people. Israeli papers reported on Wednesday, 19 November that the authorities lifted the cordon and released 19 out of a total of 51 arrested.

The Jerusalem Post reported on 18 November that a police spokesman denied the existence of any evidence connecting the villagers arrested a week ago with the grenade thrown in the Affula market on 6 October or to the expolsion near Givat Hamareh near Affula. This had led to the cordoning off of Sulam, clamping a curfew, questioning the inhabitants and arresting many people and keeping them in prison although no evidence was brought against them.

(Al-Ittihad, 21 November 1969)

Six Israeli Arab fishermen in Haifa were arrested. In Gaza 14 people allegedly belonging to Fatah were arrested.

(Le Monde, 22 November 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper al-Difa' said yesterday that in the village of Tibet Beni Saab, in the Tulkarm area, more than 20 people were arrested by the Israelis on charges of belonging to commando organizations. The paper added that the Israeli authorities set fire to the vegetable market in Gaza, and that the blaze turned the market into ruins.

(Reuter, 22 November 1969, Daily Star)

The account of an Israeli witness to the Sunday Times correspondent: There were harsher measures, which the witness says were common knowledge among soldiers serving on the Gaza Strip this summer, but which he never witnessed himself. He says that during a coffee party in his tent ... half a dozen soldiers told him the best way to combat terrorism was to bind suspects tightly with electric wire on arms and legs, and leave them in the sun ... He also says they reported beating Arab men on the chins with the butts of automatic weapons, sometimes until their legs were broken.

(Sunday Times, 23 November 1969)

Israeli security forces continued on November 24th to round up suspected "terrorists" in northern Israel. The search was concentrated at Majdal Kurum, "an Israeli Arab" village about 10 miles east of Acre, where a large cache of arms and explosives was discovered in the house of one suspect.

Police arrested seven suspects in Majdal Kurum.

In several parts of Acre Arabs were set upon and beaten by Jews.

(JTA Daily News Bulletin, Vol. XXXVI, No.223, 25 November 1969)

The number of Arab residents of Galilee villages arrested on suspicion of terrorist activity had mounted on November 25th to at least 15.

(Jerusalem Post, 26 November 1969)

There were many arrests in Jenin following a clash between Arabs and Israeli soldiers in the town.

(UPI, AP, Reuter, 26 November 1969, L'Orient)

The doors and windows of a private home and a pharmacy in Bethlehem were sealed up with concrete on November 26th by security forces. The owner of the pharmacy and one of the tenants of the house have been arrested on suspicion of terrorist activity.
(Jerusalem Post, 27 November 1969)

An official Israeli source declared that there are 2,800 Palestinian Arabs and 200 Israeli Arabs in Israel's prisons. Tens of these are women. Between 20-40 Palestinian suspects are arrested weekly but 10% are released immediately, he added.
(AFP, 27 November 1969, Le Monde)

The following letter was sent to the editor of the Jerusalem Post: "Sir, - In the Post editorial of November 21 entitled, "Security and Democracy" your views leave much to be desired.

On the one hand, you write that "If public order in a democracy is to be maintained, the institutions charged with defending that society must constantly prove their mettle". You also write that "The capture of the gang in Acre solves the mystery of a long list of incidents in the Haifa area ..."

Are the accused already guilty because the police and security services think so? Are not trials forthcoming for the accused?

HURLEY LANGERT

Jerusalem, November 21."
(Jerusalem Post, 27 November 1969)

Classes at four schools here were disrupted yesterday because of pupils' demonstrations, believed to have been prompted by the death of a young woman teacher the day before (who was fatally wounded when she was hit by a burst of small arms fire directed by an Israeli Army patrol at a fleeing youth).
(Jerusalem Post, 27 November 1969)

Following a clash between Fatah men and border guards on 16 November north-east of Taybeh, wide scale arrests insued. Police said that the arrested are accused of organizing a 'Fatah' cell in Taybeh in collaboration with commandos from East Jordan. Suspects included a man who was near the police station a day before the clash took place, alleged by the police to be a commando planning to bomb the police station, and two women accused of supplying him with water and food ... The suspects include some, whom everybody - including the police - believe innocent. No charge has been levelled against them which proves that the intention was revenge ... In the past two days, the police took the suspects round to the town's shop-keepers and would stop before each and ask the suspect: Did you buy from this shop-keeper? He would answer: Yes from him or his wife. The shop-keepers protested against these measures of pressure and terrorism and asked the police: Do we have, as grocers, to examine the identity of all those who come to buy our goods?

(Al-Ittihad, 28 November 1969)

The Jewish Observer reported the smashing of terror cells in the Jerusalem and Hebron areas, and the arrest of 25 people in the two towns.

(Jewish Observer, 28 November 1969)

Arrests made in the Jenin area are said to have smashed a gang which placed a number of mines on roads in the north, and 14 detentions in the Gaza Strip are believed to spell the end of a gang which specialised in terrorising the local Arab population.

(Jewish Observer, 28 November 1969)

Three more Arabs have been arrested in Acre, on November 28th, suspected of complicity in the "terror" plans of the original six residents who were caught 10 days ago, and have already been remanded.

(Jerusalem Post, 30 November 1969)

As a result of the killing of border police Constable Dahud, a number of villagers have been arrested at el-Hashimya village, including the local headman.

(Jerusalem Post, 30 November 1969 and Davar)

The occupation authorities arrested the mayor of Hashimiya village, near Jenin, on charges of giving assistance to the commandos.
(AFP, 1 December 1969, Al-Nahar)

In Tel Aviv, two Arab Israeli brothers, Abdul Karim and Ibrahim Sabri, were arrested Saturday night in a village near Tel Aviv on charges of grenade throwing during the summer which led to the death of one person and the wounding of two others.
(Reuter, AFP, 2 December 1969, Al-Nahar)

The Jordanian daily Al-Difa' reported that the friends and relatives of Elian Dergabedian, who committed the attack of the El Al office, were arrested at the end of last week. Israeli forces surrounded the Armenian quarter of Jerusalem and searched every house in it. Many people were arrested.
(AFP, 2 December 1969, L'Orient)

An official statement published on 30 November read that 12 persons from the West Bank were arrested during the past few days following the break up of several Fatah cells. The arrested have been accused of some armed resistance activities.
(Al-Ittihad, 2 December 1969)

It was learned that City employees (in Gaza which has been under a 24-hour curfew since November 18) will not receive their salaries for last month. An important source of revenue in the form of daily taxes from market pedlars, has been cut off since the curfews were imposed.
(Jerusalem Post, 2 December 1969)

On 29 November, the Security forces in Gaza captured the former Assistant Principal and leader of a Fatah gang at the defunct Falastin Boys High School in Gaza. The school was the largest in the Gaza Strip, with 1,200 pupils aged 16-22.
(Jerusalem Post, 2 December 1969)

Two Arab civilians have been arrested on suspicion of having laid explosives near a bus stop in Tel Aviv earlier this year, killing one person.
(Reuter, 3 December 1969, Daily Star)

Mayor Alami brought up the request that the Falastin High School, which was seized in November by the Army be immediately reopened as a high school. The Defence Minister replied in no uncertain terms that the school would not be reopened, emphasizing that it had been used for training in arms and explosives, as well as for the distribution of seditious propaganda.
(Jerusalem Post, 4 December 1969)

Tewfiq Khatib of Araba el Battuf received an order limiting him to area and prohibiting him from leaving it without a special police permit.
(Al-Ittihad, 5 December 1969)

Israeli security forces uncovered a number of Palestinian networks at the beginning of this week. 50 people were arrested in the Gaza Strip including many leaders. Other arrests took place in Deir el Ballah and Khan Yunis in Sinai.
(Le Monde, 5 December, reported in JP, 4 Dec.)

Meir Filner told the Knesset on December 1 that members of the Gaza municipal council reported to have been told by Defence Minister Dayan (following the demolition of a whole street in Gaza) : "If the situation deteriorates houses located on two other streets will be demolished, and if the situation continues to be as such, houses on three streets and even a whole quarter will be demolished. I don't care if Gaza town turns into rubble", Dayan added. "If you (Gaza notables) want to have us out by such acts, you must know that you will be kicked out from Gaza ultimately", he said.
(Al-Ittihad, 5 December 1969)

Ha'aretz reported that 1,100 of 2,800 Arab commandos in Israeli prisons have been convicted of sabotage activities, the rest are awaiting trial
(Al-Ittihad, 5 December 1969)

Last Tuesday, 3 December, police forces in Acre apprehended five persons for five days on charges of collaborating with members of a cell arrested in connection with the latest explosions in Haifa. Those arrested include Mustapha Nimr, brother of Fawzi Nimr who is allegedly the head of the Haifa cell.
(Al-Ittihad, 5 December 1969)

Yesterday morning a grenade was thrown at an Israeli patrol in Falastin square in the heart of Gaza. Israeli soldiers opened fire at the fleeing assailant but killed one passerby and wounded two others.

A few hours later, in an outlying section of the town, a similar assault against a patrol ended with one suspected terrorist killed and another wounded. Sometime later another Arab was killed by an Israeli patrol.
(New York Times, 5 December 1969)

In Haifa, the military authorities renewed the orders for the administrative arrest of Arab political prisoners for another six months. Some of these prisoners have been apprehended for two years without charges being levelled against them after the sham investigations which followed their arrest. The detainees include Falmi Mwasi, Yahya al-Ghusein, Kayed Fayadl Abu Armilah. Those apprehended for one year include: Al-Hajj Badawi, Omar Al-Ashab, Hassan Zakaria Dandis, Naiim Mohamad Dablami, Ishak Ali Al-Iraqi, Mohamad Mahfouth Jaber, Emile Awad Adi, Jameel Shukariat Ahmad Al-Falmawi, Michael Musa Sandaha. Al-Ittihad's correspondent added that in a meeting with Red Cross representatives, the detainees expressed their readiness to appear before any court or tribunal to prove their innocence especially because many of them had large families whom they had to support.
(Al-Ittihad, 9 December 1969)

Irene Beeson wrote from Cairo: "The inhabitants of Gaza must apply to the Israeli military authorities for permission to leave the Strip to visit any place inside the country.

Economic life in the Strip is almost at a standstill. Shops close around 4 p.m. "We have no stock", several shopowners said, pointing at empty shelves, "so we close early and go home". Not to open one's shop is interpreted by the occupying authorities as an act of resistance punished by a heavy fine or imprisonment.
(10 December 1969, Daily Star)

Three of Gaza's foremost citizens - former Palestine High School principal, Sami Abu Sha'aban, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Mahmoud Najm, and the only son of Mayor Ragheb el-Alami were arrested earlier this week and are being held for interrogation in connection with subversive activities.

Mr. Hani el-Alami, 35, is widely considered one of the town's young leaders although he has not been particularly active in politics.
(Jerusalem Post, 11 December 1969)

30 persons were arrested on December 9th in the wake of the sabotage of the new high-tension line running into Gaza from Israel.
(Jerusalem Post, 11 December 1969)

The Military authorities issued an order to Samih Sabbagh of al-Bqai'a limiting him to area 9. He was prohibited from leaving the area without a special permit.
(Al-Ittihad, 12 December 1969)

In Gaza, 20 Arabs were arrested in the Nuseirat district. They were suspected of sabotage activities in the Gaza Strip.
(Le Monde, 16 December 1969)

In Hebron, Israeli troops last week arrested 15 people after a series of grenade attacks in the town and an abortive attack on army headquarters in the region.
(Le Monde, 16 December 1969)

One of Gaza's most prominent businessmen has been arrested in connection with subversive activities, it was reported yesterday. The suspect, Muhammed Jamil Shawa, 50, is a member of one of the wealthiest families in the area.
(Jerusalem Post, 17 December 1969)

In el-Rama village the authorities tried to prevent a formation of a coalition (which aims at the village interest) by using police-clubs against a member in the council during the presidency elections because they did not approve of the nominee.
(Al-Ittihad, 19 December 1969)

Great pressure is being exerted on the Mayor (of Gaza) Ragheb al-Alami in an attempt to force him to resign because he refuses to cooperate with the occupation authorities. The Israeli press wrote that the forced resignation of the Mayor of Gaza, and the appointment of a new administration for the city by the occupied authorities is inevitable. It seems that the occupation authorities are preparing the way for the forced resignation (of the mayor) by forcing a number of businessmen in the town to sign a petition calling on the mayor to cooperate with the authorities so that the resignation would look as if it was a realization of the inhabitants wishes.
(Al-Ittihad, 19 December 1969)

In Gaza, the military governor announced today the break up of Arab terrorist rings affiliated with the Popular Liberation Front. The prisoners were said to include Jaber Ammar, described as the commander in the Gaza Strip. He was said to have infiltrated from Jordan in July and to have been caught hiding in an underground bunker. The number of arrests was not disclosed.
(The Times, 20 December 1969)

For the third time in Um al-Fahem, the authorities renewed orders limiting Mahmoud Hussein Ighbariya to the Triangle area for another year unless he secures a special permit from the authorities. Ighbariya's guilt lies in his opposition to the government's occupation policy.
(Al-Ittihad, 23 December 1969)

On New Year's eve in Haifa, the authorities, in line with its policy since the Six-Day War, distributed orders limiting freedom of movement and placing hundreds of citizens of different towns and villages under house arrest ... These oppressive orders included a large number of women.
(Al-Ittihad, 23 December 1969)

The dismantling of several fedayeen cells in Acre marks an important stage in the Arab-Israeli struggle. Six Israeli Arabs were arrested. After the Jewish population of the town learnt of the existence of the strongest resistance network so far discovered, hundreds of young Jews tried to invade the Arab quarter of the town.
(Le Monde, 25 December 1969)

In Jenin, two Israeli policemen were seriously wounded and two Arabs killed during the arrest of a number of suspects.
(Le Monde, 25 December 1969)

A thousand policemen were brought into Bethlehem for the Christmas season. The church of the Nativity was surrounded by soldiers in combat dress as pilgrims started to pour in. The police searched every corner of the town, and roads into Bethlehem were watched by the Israeli army.
(UPI, AFP, 25 December 1969, Le Monde)

The Communist member of the Nazareth municipality, Najeeb el Fahoum, has been ordered to report twice daily to the police station and placed under house arrest from sunrise for one month starting 18 December. A similar order has been in effect for one year and a half until on 5 November 1969, a new order prohibited Najeeb el Fahoum from leaving Nazareth.
(Al-Ittihad, 26 December 1969)

The Israeli occupation authorities in Nablus made many arrests after two grenade attacks on police and military vehicles last Saturday, 27 December. The authorities said that the grenades missed their targets but wounded three Arab youths.
(Al-Ittihad, 30 December 1969)

Two groups of Israeli Arab saboteurs were uncovered a few days ago in Nazareth. Six people were arrested and a large cache of arms seized. There have also been arrests in Jenin and Nablus.
(Le Monde, 31 December 1969)

LOOTING.

DESECRATION OF MOSQUES
AND CHURCHES.

"The property of Municipalities, that of institutions dedicated to religion, charity and education, the arts and sciences, even when State property, shall be treated as private property.

"All seizure of destruction or wilful damage done to institutions of this character, historic monuments, works of art and science, is forbidden and should be made the subject of legal proceedings."

(The Hague Convention of October 1907, Section III Article 56)

The Bethlehem Kadi, Sheikh Mohammed Abu Farha, yesterday protested to the Military Governor of Bethlehem against the renovation work at Rachel's Tomb as part of a nearby Moslem property was being usurped. Sheikh Abu Farha also demanded that Moslems be permitted to pray at an adjacent Mosque which had not been in use since the Six-Day War.

(Jerusalem Post, 27 January 1969)

In Bir Zeit, Israeli forces occupied the town mosque.

(AFP, AP, Reuter, 12 February 1969, Al-Nahar)

Israeli occupation authorities prevented Islamic Wakf officials from renovating historic Islamic sites in Jerusalem. The walls of some mosques are about to collapse, Al-Destour reports in Amman.

Another Jordanian newspaper, Al-Difa' said Monday that Israeli occupation authorities continue to desecrate Islamic holy places in Jerusalem on the pretext of carrying out excavations near al-Aqsa Mosque. The paper said that the excavations had reached the ground floor of the Islamic congress building from the courtyard of the mosque and that a tunnel would extend beneath the Dome of the Rock in accordance with a plan drawn up for the purpose.

(15 March 1969, Daily Star)

On the morning of the 9th April, the doors of the Orthodox Church in Haifa were forced and its windows broken. The collection box and the golden Cross of the Spiritual Father of the community were stolen. Valuable religious pictures were smashed and broken.

The authorities could not trace the authors of the crime.

(Al-Ittihad, 11 April 1969)

A mosque in the Nablus area was converted into a synagogue by the military chaplaincy recently, a picture of the mosque appearing in Ha'aretz.

Reuter reports that the Jordanian paper, al-Difa' quoted travellers arriving from the West Bank as claiming Israeli soldiers had forced their way into the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem to pray for Israeli dead who fell in recent Arab-Israeli clashes. To this report the Ministry spokesman said he knew of no soldiers praying in the mosque. There have been occasional attempts by civilians to hold prayer services within the confines of the Temple Mount compound where the Dome of the Rock and the al-Aqsa Mosques are situated. (See Al-Ittihad, 1 September 1969)

(Jerusalem Post, 5 May 1969)

Syria, Monday accused Israel of stealing art treasures in Syrian occupied territories and of committing acts of vandalism of Syrian cultural property. In a letter to U Thant, Syria's Ambassador said these illegal Israeli acts were a direct violation of the Hague Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict. He said the Israeli army was carrying on excavation work, disappropriation, theft and vandalism of Syrian cultural property in occupied territory. He said important archeological pieces had been stolen from their places of origin and removed to Israeli settlements including an altar from the city of Banias.

(Reuter, 27 May 1969, Daily Star)

Arab archeologists Sunday accused Israel of stealing the historic Dead Sea scrolls discovered several years ago in the Jordan valley. Antiquities experts from Syria, Jordan and Lebanon are meeting here to discuss Israel's theft of monuments from Arab territories occupied by the Jewish state during the June War of 1967. Dr. Nassar Asad, the Arab League representative at the meeting said the Dead Sea scrolls were considered to be the oldest scripts about the Bible. Dr. Asad said the scrolls had been kept in Jordanian sector of Jerusalem and were exhibited in the Jordanian pavilion at the N.Y. World Fair in 1965. They were looted by the Israelis in June, 1967, he said.

Dr. Asad added that crown of the Virgin Mary was stolen from the Church of the Nativity after the 1967 war. When it was returned, precious stones and golden parts of the crown were missing. Adnan Budni, the Syrian delegate accused Israel of removing relics of Roman tombs in the occupied Golan Heights.

(Reuter, 16 June 1969, Daily Star)

Father Gauthier, a Roman Catholic priest, said that while travelling from Bethlehem to Jerusalem, he saw Israeli troops, accompanied by Israeli girls, looting shops.

(Reuter, 19 August 1969, Daily Star)

The old city of Jerusalem was on the brink of religious violence when a mysterious fire swept through al-Aqsa Mosque, the third holiest Moslem place of worship. Arabs found it all the more credible that the Israelis were the culprits because of recurring reports in the Arab press that the Israelis wanted to rebuild Solomon's Temple, which occupied the same site. Israeli excavations beneath the walls of the compound were seen as confirmation of these reports.

(International Herald Tribune, 22 August 1969)

Sheikh Hilme al-Muhtasib, president of the Supreme Moslem Council, declared to the press in Jerusalem that only an international commission of enquiry could throw light on the real cause of the fire.

(Le Monde, 23 August 1969)

"Apart from the destruction of many buildings, including two mosques, the kind of ceremonies the Israelis have conducted at the Wailing Wall violate the carefully defined stipulations, designed to take care of Moslem sensibilities, which the international commission (of inquiry sent by the League of Nations to Palestine in 1930, after disputes between the two communities Arabs and Jews, had led to rioting and loss of life) laid down.

Among other things, as reported by the Jerusalem Post, para-troopers, with rifle in one hand and the Old Testament in the other, took their oath of allegiance in front of the wall. The same newspaper reported how Ben-Gurion visited the wall and 'looked with distaste' at the ceramic sign Al-Buraq (the Arabic name for the wall, and of sacred significance to Moslems because it was here that Mohammed's steed, Buraq, was tethered when he went on his celestial journey).

"'This is not right, it should come down', Ben-Gurion was quoted as saying, and he proceeded to dismantle it. Ben-Gurion's gesture is one of many indications that whatever they may say about the Arabs' treatment of Jewish holy places, they themselves, often show scant respect for those of other faiths."

(Guardian, 25 August 1969)

The Jordanian newspaper al-Destour said Tuesday that the municipal authorities in Hebron, 28 miles south of Jerusalem, have received an anonymous warning that the city's historic Ibrahimi Mosque will be blown up.

The mosque is of great architectural interest and of exceptional sanctity because Abraham (the friend of God) is venerated as the first Muslim. Hebron is reputed to be one of the oldest cities in the world.

(Reuter, 27 August 1969, Daily Star)

On 26 August 1969, the Jerusalem Post reported that the keeper of the al-Aqsa Mosque received on 30 May a letter from an American called Jeridy Teddy, in which he proposed to buy the site of the Mosque, and another 20 feddan surrounding it, for 100 million pounds - Teddy is head of a movement in the U.S. that wishes to see the Temple of Solomon rebuilt. The Jerusalem Post reported on 18 August that 25 members of the right-wing Betar organization demonstrated in military dress in the court of the al-Aqsa Mosque asking for the reconstruction of the Temple.

(Al-Ittihad, 1 September 1969)

The Arab delegation to UNESCO reported to the organization about the looting of old manuscripts. The Arab delegation said that Yadin had got hold of a manuscript in Hebrew on the Temple of Solomon. This manuscript was written in the days of the Bible and is the longest manuscript to be found. The Arabs claimed that to acquire this manuscript which is Jordanian property is against the Hague Convention. The Arab delegation also reported the looting of the Dead Sea Scrolls which had been discovered in 1947 and which go back to the second century B.C.

(Al-Nahar, 9 September 1969)

On the day of Yom Kippur, Israeli forces entered the Ibrahimi Mosque with their guns and prayed in it. The military governor of Hebron took part in the prayers. For 24 hours the mosque stayed under the control of the Israelis and during that time was used as a Knesset.
(UPI, Reuter, 22 September, al-Nahar)

As a result of this incident Maariv reports that notables of the town sent a protest note to the military governor which was passed to the Minister of Religion. The note said that Jews should be prevented from conducting their prayers inside Moslem mosques, that the holiness of the place should be preserved and that this act constituted an insult to Moslems all over the world The newspaper goes on to say that the Minister will "most certainly ignore the note of protest".
(Maariv, 27 September 1969)

The East Jerusalem Moslem Council yesterday appealed to the authorities for an absolute halt to the archeological excavations which they said have begun to endanger the al-Aqsa Mosque. In a letter addressed to the Prime Minister, 21 Moslem dignitaries, headed by the Council's president, said the dangers to the Mosque by continuation of excavations far exceeds those which emerged from the fire incident.
(Jerusalem Post, 30 September 1969)

In a note to Pope XI and Patriarch Athenagoras , three leading Christian bishops in Jordan protested against "the theft of the Virgin Mary's crown, the desecration of her picture, the looting of pictures and religious articles from the orthodox church of Moscobieh, the transformation of the Greek Orthodox church in Ein Karim into public lavatories."
(Reuter, 7 October 1969, Al-Nahar)

Sheikh al-Mukhtassib, Head of the Supreme Moslem Council, charged more 'desecration', and claimed that the Jews wanted to set up a synagogue in the cellar of the Al-Aqsa Mosque... "One of the larger tunnels lies alongside the northern section of the Western Wall which is still inaccessible because houses have been built against it. During the Succot holidays, the authorities stopped cleaning operations and permitted prayer services to be held in the tunnels. This may have provoked the Sheikh's complaint.
(The Jewish Observer, 10 October 1969)

APPENDIX I

PROTESTS, STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Some examples of strikes and demonstrations in the Occupied Territories.

Notes of protest from Palestinian and other official Arab bodies concerning the Occupied Territories.

APPENDIX I : PROTESTS, STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Students' demonstrations started again in Nablus after a lull of a few weeks Hundreds of girl students gathered in the "Aisha" and Ibn Sinai" schools and carried banners protesting against Israeli military rule and in support of terrorist organizations.

(Davar, 6 January 1969)

In Nablus 400 schoolgirls demonstrated against the deportation of two of their professors.

(Le Monde, 7 January 1969)

A number of personalities in the Occupied West Bank sent a memorandum to the Israeli Minister of Defense of which a copy was sent to U Thant. The memorandum read as follows:

"The Israeli authorities have lately resorted to collective and summary arrests which has brought the number of people arrested to several thousands, as admitted by the Israelis themselves. The Minister in charge of security has seen fit to declare in the Knesset that he was going to reexamine the situation regarding the conditions of Arab prisoners, which clearly indicates an official recognition of the pressure being exercised on those arrested, not to mention the methods of torture used against them, and the refusal to allow the Red Cross and other international bodies to see them. In additicn to these measures the Israeli authorities have used expulsion to empty the country of its people and to allow the occupation authorities to impose their own settlement. Confiscations, dismissal of employees, restriction of movement and desecration of holy places have thus become a permanent aspect of an abhorred military occupation. The authorities are proceeding swiftly with the Judaization of Jerusalem without consideration for the rights of its Arab inhabitants or the U.N. Resolutions."

APPENDIX I : PROTESTS, STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

The memorandum was signed by such people as: Sheikh Hilmi el Muhtassib, the Chief Justice, Sheikh Saad Eddin Alami, the Mufti of Jerusalem, and Mr Hassan Tabboul, Director of Islamic Religious Property.

(Al-Ittihad, 10 January 1969)

Jordan presented a memorandum for the Security Council on the treatment of Arab prisoners. The memorandum is based on a document written by Asad Abdul-Rahman, president of the Lebanese section of the Palestinian Students, on his treatment in Israeli prisons between December 1967 and September 1968.

(UPI, 10 January 1969, L'Orient)

15 Moslem women went on strike in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in order to draw world attention to Israeli occupation.

The strikers, many of whom came from good East Jerusalem families, distributed pamphlets to visitors saying that they will not end their strike until Israel ends its occupation.

(Al-Hamishmar, 27 January 1969)

A general strike swept over Nablus and there were student demonstrations. The strike extended to Ramallah, Bireh and Tulkarm. Curfew was imposed on Nablus and a petition sent to General Moshe Dayan. The petition included the following protests against 4 operations undertaken by the Defense Forces:

1. Attacking girl students and women in Gaza which resulted in the death and injury of many of them.

2. The entry of the police and army into the "Aisha" school in which girl students were beaten and others arrested.

APPENDIX I : PROTESTS, STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

3. Arresting students together with their parents and imposing heavy fines.

4. Insulting people in the streets of Nablus.

(Davar, 5 February 1969)

An appeal from Ruhi el-Khatib, Mayor of Arab Jerusalem, was sent to U Thant concerning the destruction of houses.

(Le Monde, 7 February 1969)

The students' strike in Nablus is in its third day. After a clash between the police and 500 demonstrators, curfew was imposed.

(Davar, 7 February 1969)

29 Nablus notables signed a petition against measures imposed on women, girl students and children in Gaza. The petition also asks for the release of people under arrest and protests against forcible transfer.

(AFP, 9 February 1969, Al-Nahar)

The Jordanian Red Crescent protested to the International Red Cross against confiscation of land, barbaric methods of torture, eviction and expulsion.

(Reuter, 12 February 1969, Daily Star)

Jordan protested to the Security Council against the new legislation aiming at changing the character of Jerusalem.

(Reuter, 20 February 1969, Daily Star)

The Committee for the Rescue of Jerusalem has called for a Security Council debate on the Israeli law which compels members of professions and Arab firms in Jerusalem to register with the Israeli authorities by February 22.

(Reuter, 22 February 1969, Daily Star)

APPENDIX I : PROTESTS, STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

The Mayor of Gaza protested against the "general situation in the town, the reaction of the military authorities to students' demonstrations, the use of firearms and the imposition of heavy fines, which parents are not in a position to pay".

(Jewish Chronicle, 28 February 1969)

24 people from East Jerusalem sent a petition to Eliahu Sassoon, the Minister of Police, protesting against repressive measures used by the Israeli authorities and asking for the release of prisoners. Among the signatories were Dr. Ibrahim Talil who was appointed mayor of East Jerusalem, Mr. Anwar Khatib, ex-governor of Jerusalem, Sheikh Hilmi el-Muhtasib, head of the Islamic Council, Sheikh Ali Taziz, head of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Mufti Sheikh Saad Eddine Alami.

(Davar, 7 March 1969)

The Jordanian Red Cross appealed to the International Red Cross to protect the population in the occupied territories from Israeli atrocities and terrorism. The note said that the arrest of women, doctors and religious dignatories created a climate of unrest and fear. The note ended by asking the C.I.R.C. to implement the clauses of the Geneva Conventions in the occupied territories.

(MEN, 7 March 1969, Al-Nahar)

A strong appeal to the Security Council to resume discussion of Jordan's complaint against the Israeli coercive law called the Order for the Incident of the Law, 1968, was made by Ruhi el-Khatib at a press conference in Amman... Mayor Khatib produced evidence to show that the Israeli Minister of Justice ordered the registration of Arab advocates with the Israeli Bar Association without their knowledge or consent; that the Ministers of Health, Tourism and the Interior are going ahead with the registration of Arab professionals without their knowledge or consent too.

(Daily Star, 8 March 1969)

APPENDIX I : PROTESTS, STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Two strikes took place in Jerusalem, the first was led by 30 women who took refuge in St. George's Cathedral and the other by 25 doctors from the "Hospice" hospital. One of the striking doctors was arrested.

(Davar, 10 March 1969)

A spokesman for the doctors on strike said that events had reached a crisis lately; the unification of Jerusalem; the confiscation of the government hospital in Sheikh Jarrah and the installation there of a police post; the order for the closure of the hospital "Hospice" and its annexation to Hadasah hospital; the expulsion of doctors and others to Jordan; the arrest of Dr. Nabih Maamar, the arrest of thousands of people, including religious dignatories, students, and women. (The authorities have arrested Dr. Subhi Goshah and no lawyer has been allowed any contact with him.)

(Al-Ittihad, 11 March 1969)

The reaction of students in Ramallah to the violence used by Israeli soldiers was to call for a general strike in Ramallah, Bireh and the neighbouring villages. The school children, both boys and girls, gathered together and threw stones at the soldiers. There were attempts at strikes in other West Bank towns like Kalkilya and Jenin. School children from the "Palestine" school in Gaza started a violent demonstration.

(AFP, 12 March 1969, L'Orient)

The Jordanian Red Crescent demanded in a cable sent to the International Red Cross its intervention to secure the application of the Geneva Convention regulations with regard to the arrest without formal charge of one of the Imams of a mosque in the village of Salwan near Jerusalem.

(AP, Reuter, 28 March 1969, Al-Nahar)

APPENDIX I : PROTESTS, STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Hundreds of Arab women in Jerusalem staged a demonstration as a protest against the death while under arrest of Kassim Tamimi, 30. Security forces dispersed the demonstration with cudgels and colored water.

(Davar, 30 March 1969)

The end of last week witnessed many stormy demonstrations and marches in Arab Jerusalem, Nablus, Ramallah, Bethlehem, Jenin and other West Bank towns protesting against continued Israeli occupation and expressing anger at the news of the death in prison of Kassim Abu Baker al-Tamimi, as well as the Israeli attack on Salt in which many people died, 4 of them residents of Nablus and Jenin.

(Al-Ittihad, 1 April 1969)

A delegation from Nablus called on Moshe Dayan to protest against "provocations and terrorist measures".

The delegation cited incidents in which it said Israeli troops broke into houses and beat their occupants, including children and old people.

(Reuter, 19 April 1969, Daily Star)

Independence Day passed without incident except for a sit-in strike by some 50 women at the International Red Cross wing of the Y.W.C.A. in Sheikh Jarrah. The two day strike, which ended yesterday afternoon, was called in protest against the detention of relatives and their inability to visit them in prisons. A Red Cross official who received a memorandum from the strikers, promised to discuss their demands with the authorities.

(Jerusalem Post, 24 April 1969)

APPENDIX I : PROTESTS, STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Jordan's delegate to the U.N. sent a note to Secretary General U Thant concerning Arab women prisoners, which stated: "Miss Aida Issa Saad of Gaza, charged with throwing a bomb at an Israeli patrol, was subjected to brutal physical and psychological torture and was arbitrarily tried and sentenced by an Israeli military court".

(Daily Star, 9 May 1969)

Our correspondent reports that strikes and demonstrations took place yesterday all over the occupied territories, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel and the denial of the right of self-determination to the Palestinian Arab people. Although Israeli newspapers had earlier announced that calm prevailed in the occupied territories, Arab and foreign Broadcasting stations later announced the news reported by Reuter and other agencies that schools and public places in Jerusalem, Nablus, Hebron, Ramallah, Gaza, Kalkilya and Tulkarm were closed and that explosions took place in different places of Gaza, Jerusalem and Hebron, injuring 35 people. The occupying authorities arrested 25 people as well as some of the women and men who took part in the demonstrations in Jerusalem and Ramallah. Reuter also announced from Damascus that the inhabitants of Majdal Sharm in the Golan Heights tore down Israeli flags and destroyed decorations put up for the occasion.

(Al-Ittihad, 16 May 1969)

In the United Nations Jordan claimed yesterday that Israeli forces were using an orphanage in the Jordan valley to fire on Jordanian positions thus endangering the lives of orphans and destitute children. In a letter to the President of the Security Council, Ambassador Mohammed el-Farra said that Israeli forces had recently begun to use the farm of the Arab Developme Society to shell Jordanian positions on the other side of the Jordan River. After refraining from shooting in

APPENDIX I : PROTESTS, STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

order not to endanger innocent lives and damage property, the Jordanian forces had been forced to return fire in self-defence, Mr. El-Farra said.

(Jerusalem Post, 20 May 1969)

Jordan asked for an emergency Security Council meeting to stop Israel applying the Administrative Regularization Law of August 23, 1968 to East Jerusalem. This law was to extend the 1950 Israeli Absentee Law to East Jerusalem. Under it, anyone not living in Israel in 1950 was classed as legally absent and his movable and immovable property were placed under a "custodian of absentee property".

(Christian Science Monitor, 21 May 1969)

The strike in Nablus will be complete today according to Security sources. Wreaths and slogans such as "fight until victory" were laid on the Arab soldier's tombs in Nablus.

(Davar, 5 June 1969)

14 people from the Gaza Strip, including the Mayor Ragheb al Alami and the lawyer Ibrahim Abu Setteh, sent a telegram of protest to the Defense Minister. The telegram asked for Israeli withdrawal from the Strip and for the right of self-determination.

(Davar, 9 June 1969)

The Nablus Military Governor, Aluf-Mishne Shaul Giv'oli has refused to accept a petition from local notables because it contained derogatory anti-Israel terms. The petition protested against the deportation of local residents, detentions and the revocation of merchants' licences. It is learned that the petition described the activities of the military government as "worse than the Nazi atrocities."

(Jerusalem Post, 12 June 1969)

APPENDIX I : PROTESTS, STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

A petition signed by 12 local notables addressed to Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has been released for publication in Gaza. The petition called for independence for the Gaza Strip and claimed that the Israeli occupation is contrary to the Articles on Human Rights in the U.N. Charter and is a bar to peace between the two peoples.

(Jerusalem Post, 23 June 1969)

Jordan requested a meeting of the Security Council to look into Israeli violations in occupied Arab Jerusalem. These violations include dearabization, confiscation of property, destruction of Arab houses, forcible transfer, and applying new laws in the city.

(MEN, 26 June 1969, Al-Anwar)

A protest note was sent from Jerusalem Arabs to the Prime Minister of Jordan complaining about intimidation, and new taxes imposed on the Arabs of Jerusalem to make them leave. The note asks the Prime Minister to complain to the Security Council.

(MEN, 30 June 1969, Al-Nahar quoting Al-Destour)

A memorandum protesting against persistent measures for the annexation of Jerusalem and destruction of houses was submitted to U Thant.

(Reuter, 10 July 1969, Al-Nahar)

In Amman, Suleiman al-Nabulsi, chairman of the Rescue of Jerusalem Committee, appealed to various international organizations to put an end to what he called Israel's "terrorism" in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

APPENDIX I : PROTESTS, STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

In a cable on Monday to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant, the U.N. Security Council, the International Red Cross and the World Peace Council, Mr Nabulsi said that since September 19 the Israelis had "isolated the inhabitants of Hebron from other parts of the West Bank and prevented food supplies from reaching them". Mr Nabulsi, a former Jordanian Premier, added that hundreds of people had been arrested and many shops confiscated.

(Jerusalem Post, 24 September 1969)

In a telegram to the Secretary-General of the U.N. and the International Red Cross, three Christian leaders deplored torture methods adopted by the occupying authorities in the occupied areas of Jordan. The note said that "they strongly deplore inhuman acts" perpetrated by the Israeli authorities and asked for quick mediation to save the people and to lift the curfew imposed on the cities of Khalil, Nablus, Beit Sahur and nearby Arab tribes.

(Reuter, 25 September 1969, Al-Nahar)

Judges in Hebron sent a note of protest to the Military Governor against visits en masse of Jews to the Ibrahimi Mosque during the time for prayer.

(Ma'ariv, 27 September 1969)

Jordan protested in a note to the Security Council against barbaric Israeli repressions in the West Bank of the Jordan. The note said that Jordanian citizens in Hebron and Beit Sahur were being subjected to intimidation, economic strangulation, summary arrests and torture. People in the West Bank lived in a stage of siege comparable to the Middle Ages. The Mayor of Hebron asked the authorities in a press conference on Thursday night to be more lenient in its dealings with the inhabitants, especially as most of them are not responsible for the increase of the resistance organizations' activities. He said that restrictions imposed on Hebron undermined the town's economy.

(Al-Ittihad, 30 September 1969)

APPENDIX I : PROTESTS, STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

The bishops of three different Christian sects appealed to Pope Paul XI and Patriarch Athenagoras to save Jerusalem and put an end to Israeli discrimination against their people, both Christian and Moslems. The appeal said that Israel used "Nazi methods against men, women and children".

(Reuter, 7 October 1969, Al-Nahar)

Nablus notables protested against the closure of schools, the internment of students, the dynamiting of suspects' houses and high taxation.

(Le Monde, 14 October 1969)

Ruhi el-Khatib, the exiled Mayor of Arab Jerusalem, appealed to Arab states and others to stop an Israeli plot which aimed at the destruction of large number of houses in old Jerusalem.

(AFP, 18 October 1969, L'Orient)

The Jordanian Red Crescent appealed to the Human Rights Committee to intervene on behalf of the inhabitants of the village of Halhul where 200 houses were destroyed.

(Reuter, 30 October 1969, Al-Nahar)

The Military Government spokesman said on November 8th that he had heard nothing of a petition drawn up earlier that day at a meeting of prominent Gaza citizens which reportedly asked the authorities to "refrain from provocations" in the city. The Mayor of Gaza, Mr. Ragheb el-Alami, reported on his meeting with Mr. Dayan on October 29th. The petition, which may yet be amended before being submitted, was reported to include appeals to refrain from collective punishments and measures harmful to innocent citizens like demolition of houses; to put a stop to army patrols in crowded streets and marked places; to refrain from closing schools and to deny permits to Jews to open businesses in the city.

(Jerusalem Post, 9 November 1969)

APPENDIX I : PROTESTS, STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

In Nablus, the municipal council held a meeting last Saturday in which it decided to submit a memorandum to the Minister of Defence and to the Commander-in-Chief of the West Bank calling for the reopening of the Salahiya school which was taken over by the occupation authorities in 23 October, 1969 changing its constructions and used for other purposes." The memo read that the military authorities' occupation of the school depriving the students from carrying on their studies, and the teachers from teaching was "an uncalled for act, especially because the students did not carry on any act to disturb security or justify any interference. All that they did was to stay within the school area and express their feelings silently and without provocation." The memo pointed out that the school building is part of the private properties of the Nablus municipality and that it was offered free of charge for educational and teaching purposes.

(Al-Ittihad, II November 1969)

In Jerusalem, a public demonstration took place last Tuesday 25 November in protest against the policy of "collective punishment" announced by Minister of Defence Moshe Dayan, and implemented in the occupied Arab areas. 500 people took part in the demonstration before the Knesset buildings.

(Al-Ittihad, 28 November 1969)

Jerusalem - The Arab students committee in the Hebrew University distributed a pamphlet protesting against the arrest of Arab students against whom no charges have been made. The pamphlet read that two months ago the student Mahmoud Siddiq (who had been under administrative arrest for two years) was forced to leave the country for the United States in return for his release. Another student, Darwish Kashou' (arrested together with other Arab students following the explosion in the University's cafeteria) is still under administrative arrest although the case was closed. He did not appear before any court.

The pamphlet read further: we call on the authorities to present the student Kashou' for trial if he is accused... or release him.

(Al-Ittihad, 26 December 1969)

APPENDIX II

CONDEMNATIONS AND PROTESTS

Condemnations of Israel by the United Nations and protests against Israeli behaviour by non-Arab bodies.

APPENDIX II : CONDEMNATIONS AND PROTESTS

The General Assembly (18 December 1968) approved the Resolution calling for the return of persons displaced by the June War 1967 hostilities by a vote of 100 in favour, 1 against and 6 abstentions and called on Israel to take immediate steps to implement it. The Secretary General was called on to follow the implementation and report back to the Assembly.

(U.N. Monthly Chronicle, United Nations Office of Public Information, Vol. VI, No.7, January 1969)

On March 3rd, the Human Rights Commission decided to establish a special group of experts to investigate allegations concerning violations by Israel of 1949 Geneva Conventions. The Commission reaffirmed the inalienable rights of 1967 refugees to repatriation and called on Israel to implement it. Moreover the commission deplored Israel's continued violation of Human Rights in the occupied territories and called on Israel to terminate these acts. This question was to be included as a separate item.

Deep concern as to Israel's refusal to abide by the 1949 Geneva Conventions was expressed by the commission which called on Israel to respect and apply its terms fully.

(U.N. Monthly Chronicle, Vol. VI, No.4, April 1969)

"U.N. Secretary General U Thant submitted a report today to the Security Council concerning his efforts in trying to persuade Israel to rescind the measures it had taken to annex Arab Jerusalem. U Thant told the Council that Israel's response consisted in refusing the authority of the U.N. in dealing with such a matter. U Thant noted the seriousness of Israeli measures aimed at transforming Jordanian Arab companies into Israeli companies in Jerusalem".

(Al-Ittihad, 18 April 1969)

UNRWA has repeatedly said that "its capacity to help will be much greater if the inhabitants who fled were allowed to return to the places where they were living before the hostilities and where UNRWA's installations and facilities already exist".

(Christian Science Monitor, 30 April 1969)

APPENDIX II : CONDEMNATIONS AND PROTESTS

The U.S. Consul General in Jerusalem delivered a sharp protest to the Israeli Foreign Ministry. It said in part that the demolition of the Odeh house "appears to be an abuse of the Geneva and Hague Conventions on treatment of civilians in occupied areas. The Geneva Convention of 1949 which Israel signed, forbids such demolition."

(Christian Science Monitor, 12 May 1969)

Israel charged on June 20th that an initiative taken by Secretary General U Thant for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the condition of Arabs in Israeli-occupied territories is illegal, "unwarranted" and a "dubious means to a dubious end."

(The Jerusalem Post, 18 June 1969)

Jerusalem's Mayor Teddy Kollek invited distinguished personalities from the four corners of the earth to constitute a "Jerusalem council" and to advise this city on its development and beautification schemes. The Jewish Observer comments on this incident as follows: "Barely hours after the political animals of the U.N. Security Council had censured Israel for her refusal to undo her reunification of Jerusalem... (the Jerusalem Council) passed a resolution here saying that 'much of the work to be done is overdue ...' It was as though the Security Council does not exist."

(Jewish Observer, 11 July 1969)

The Canadian-Arab federation presented Prime Minister Trudeau with a list of violations by Israel in the occupied territory.

(Reuter, 26 August 1969, Daily Star)

The Government of Israel refused to extend cooperation to a special working group of experts, set up to investigate violations of Human Rights in Israeli occupied territories in the Middle East, established by the U.N. Commission on Human Rights.

(U.N. Monthly Chronicle, Vol. VI, No.8, August - September 1969, p.144)

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The Security Council on July 3 voted unanimously to censure all measures taken by Israel to change the status of Jerusalem and deplored the failure of Israel to show any regard for General Assembly and Security Council Resolutions on that city. Hence, the Council urgently called on Israel to rescind all measures tending to change the city's status and declared invalid all legislative and administrative measures purporting to that effect (including the expropriation of land and properties). Moreover the Council notified Israel to inform it of its intentions regarding the implementation of the resolutions and in the case of a negative Israeli response, the Council would convene again to consider further steps. The resolution on Jerusalem was adopted by 14 in favour, to none against with 1 abstention (U.S.).

(U.N. Monthly Chronicle, United Nations Office of Public Information Vol. VI, No.8, August - September 1969)

On 15 September, the Security Council adopted a resolution on the Al Aqsa Mosque fire, 11 in favour, none against and 4 abstentions. Those abstaining were the U.S., Finland, Columbia and Paraguay. The resolution condemned the "execrable act of desecration and profanation" and emphasized the "immediate necessity for Israel to desist from violating U.N. resolutions on Jerusalem and rescinding forthwith all measures and actions designed to alter the status of the city".

The Council recognized that "any act of destruction or profanation of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites in Jerusalem or any encouragement of or connivance at any such act, may seriously endanger international peace and security".

The Council reiterated the determination in resolution 267 (1969) that, in the event of a negative response or no response the Council "shall convene without delay to consider what further action should be taken in this matter".

The Council also adopted by 10 votes in favour, none against and 5 abstentions a resolution put forward by France and calling on Israel "scrupulously to observe the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and International law governing military occupation".

(U.N. Monthly Chronicle, Vol. VI, No.9, October 1969)

APPENDIX II : CONDEMNATIONS AND PROTESTS

UNESCO protested against Israeli violations of the Hague Convention on the protection of cultural heritage.

(AFP, 10 October 1969, L'Orient)

(After the arrest of the Israeli Arab poet, Fawzi Asmar, who was sentenced to six months in jail as a "preventive measure", without being tried,)

Eight Israeli residents in Paris published a communique protesting against "the arrest of an Israeli citizen without any form of legal procedure". They termed as "infamous" the laws of the British mandatory of 1945. The text was signed by Maxime Ghillan (journalist) Akiva Modlinger (painter), Raffi Marguy (painter), Ellie Lebel (economist), Benny Cohen (producer), Yaakove Elhanany (painter), Itzhak Ady (scultor and painter) and Mihal Weinstock (writer).

(Le Monde, 6 November 1969)

A U.N. resolution calling on Israel to "desist forthwith from its reported repressive practices and policies toward the civilian population in the occupied territories" was passed by the General Assembly's third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee yesterday. The vote was 51 for, 11 against and 50 abstentions 15 delegations were absent.

Israel was also censured for its policy of collective punishment.

(AFP, 21 November 1969, L'Orient)

The U.S. State Department condemned Israel on Friday for its violation of the Geneva Convention on the protection of civilian population, especially concerning the destruction of houses. The State Department spokesman, Mr. Bartch said that Israel had adhered to the Geneva Convention which specifically prohibited "collective punishment". He added that the U.S. hoped that Israel would from now on conform to the principles of the Convention, especially with respect to the right of every accused to proper defense.

(Le Monde, 23 November 1969)

APPENDIX II : CONDEMNATIONS AND PROTESTS

A resolution was adopted on November 29 following a meeting of Arab poets and Jewish poets and writers on November 29 which read: "The participating Jewish thinkers condemn the orders of house arrests imposed on Arab thinkers, and all forms of repression of liberty, movement, expression and thought, and call upon Jewish thinkers to express their solidarity with the Arab writers who suffer from the persecution of the authorities."
(Al-Ittihad, 2 December 1969)

In a note to the Security Council, Abba Eban, Foreign Minister of Israel, said that his country refused to halt measures taken to integrate the Arab population of Jerusalem.
(Reuter, 9 December, L'Orient)

The U.N. General Assembly declared yesterday that a "grave situation" existed in the Israeli-administered areas as a result of "Israeli policies and practices" towards the refugees. A resolution to this effect was approved by 48 votes against 22 with 47 abstentions....

1 - Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine.

2 - Draws the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation resulting from Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories and Israel's refusal to implement U.N. decisions concerning refugees.

3 - Requests the Security Council to take effective measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the U.N. to ensure the implementation of these resolutions.
(Jerusalem Post, 11 December 1969, AP, Reuter)

The General Assembly of the United Nations expressed its 'grave concern' over 'new collective punishments, mass imprisonments, destruction of houses and other repressive acts against the Arab civilian population in territory occupied by Israel'. The General Assembly 'condemns' this policy and these 'Israeli practices', and demands that the Israeli government 'stops them immediately'.
(AFP, 13 December 1969, L'Orient)

APPENDIX III.

PRISON TERMS.

pp 1-4	November, December 1968.
pp 4-34	1969 (January-December).

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Adnan Mahmoud	Tulkarm	25	Attempting to dynamite Jericho military government headquarters and a bridge.	30 years	Jerusalem Post 2/11/68
Makawi H. Baghdadi	Nablus	27	Membership in an illegal organization and inciting other students to strike.	7 years	Jerusalem Post 5/11/68
Fuad K. Kasbari	Haifa		Conspiring to help a Fateh infiltrator set up cells in Galilee villages.	3 years	Jerusalem Post 6/11/68
Fuad Suwaidan	Haifa	21	- ditto - pleaded guilty	18 months	- ditto -
Mahmoud M. Lahm	Haifa	20	- ditto - pleaded guilty	18 months	- ditto -
Hassan M. Nasser	Haifa	28	- ditto - pleaded guilty	3 years or IL 500 fine	- ditto -
Ali M. Yasser	Haifa		- ditto - pleaded not guilty	To be tried later	- ditto -
Hanifa M. Yasser	Haifa		- ditto - pleaded not guilty	To be tried later	- ditto -
Harbi M. Akawi	Haifa		- ditto - pleaded not guilty	To be tried later	- ditto -
Ahmed S. Nasser	Haifa		- ditto - pleaded not guilty	To be tried later	- ditto -
Hassan A. Nasser	Haifa		- ditto - pleaded not guilty	To be tried later	- ditto -
6 schoolchildren	Gaza		Distributing leaflets published by Fateh.	3 - 15 years terms	Le Monde 12/11/68-
Miss Nuhad H. Joudah (teacher)	Bethlehem		Taking part in a demonstration.	3 months and IL 1200 fine	Al-Ittihad 15/11/68
Sister of above	Bethlehem		- ditto - for carrying a poster.	IL 400 fine One month in prison and IL 200 fine	Al-Ittihad 15/11/68

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Angel el-Khel (teacher)	Bethlehem		Taking part in a demonstration.	One month in prison and IL750 fine	Al-Ittihad 15/11/68
Nada I. el-Hazime	- ditto -		- ditto -	2 months in prison and IL1000 fine	Al-Ittihad 15/11/68
Yasser F. Abu el-Rahim		14	Throwing stones at his school.	2 months in prison and IL250 fine	Jerusalem Post 18/11/68
2 Hebron students		15 & 16	Taking part in demonstrations against the State.	Fined IL150 each	Jerusalem Post 18/11/68
Son of Mukhtar Atira-	Nablus-	19	Belonging to Fateh.	4 years	Jerusalem Post 27/11/68
Khaled Habiballah	Nablus	17	Belonging to Fateh & sabotage activities.	4 years	Jerusalem Post 29/11/68
Mohammed Rashid	Nablus	45	Hiding 11 submachine guns, ammunition and sabotage material on his land.	27 months and suspended sentence of 27 months	Jerusalem Post 29/11/68
Mahmoud M. El-Heyk	Lydda		Taking part in sabotage of Beit Nekofa pumphouse.	30 years	Jerusalem Post 29/11/68
P.L.O. Sgt. Rashid Uda Zabeida	Tulkarm	24	Possession of guns, ammunition and explosives.	Life imprisonment with 7 years hard labor	Jerusalem Post 9/12/68
Abla S. Taha	Nablus		Carrying explosives from Jordan and maintaining contact with a foreign agent.	4 years	Jerusalem Post 9/12/68
Ibrahim Salma	Ramallah	25	Accused of being a terrorist.	Life imprisonment	Jerusalem Post 9/12/68
Mohammed J. Shafer	Ramallah	36	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Fayez Y. Hassan	Ramallah	21	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Mohammed Lain	Ramallah	22	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Abdallah Mouhammed	Ramallah	32	Accused of being a terrorist.	20 years	Jerusalem Post 9/12/68
Mohammed K. Ikla	Ramallah	20	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Hussein A.K. Bania	Ramallah	20	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Juma Abu Farah	Ramallah	36	- ditto -	15 years	- ditto -
Mohammed H. Abdul Rani	"	24	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Hussein R. Halbi	"	18	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Mohammed Hassan M. Zakour	Gaza	33	Organizing a Fateh cell, and undertaking a variety of sabotage activities.	Life imprisonment to include 15 years hard labor.	Jerusalem Post 12/12/68
Yusif A. Jarallah	Gaza	32	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
6 persons	Gaza		Membership in the same group.	from 18 months to 2 years.	- ditto -
30 persons	Gaza		Came to Jerusalem without travel permits.	Fined between IL100 to IL200.	- ditto -
Harbi M. Akawi) Ahmed S. Mahmoud)	Haifa		Harbouring Ali Mahmmoud Naser who had infiltrated from Jordan to recruit for sabotage organization.	3 years 12 months	Jerusalem Post 20/12/68

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Ghassan A.L.Kamel	Lydda	18	Placing grenades in Jerusalem on 18 August and in the Tel-Aviv bus terminal.	Life imprisonment	Jerusalem Post 19-20/12/68
Salim K. Nusseibeh	Lydda	20	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Mariam Abd Harb	Lydda	19	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Ahmed M. Kihimed	Lydda	19	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Salim M. Owrka	Gaza	15	Illegal possession of firearms.	5 years	Jerusalem Post 20/12/68
Farid S. Hala'ita		23	Crossing to Lebanon and infiltrating back.	1 year	Jerusalem Post 22/12/68
Said A.M. Hala'ita		22	- ditto -	1 year	- ditto -
Suleiman I. Abu-Abdn	Gaza		Belonging to terrorist organization and inciting the population against the Israeli authorities.	1 year	Jerusalem Post 22/12/68
Yousef A. Abu Rayyan	Hebron		Sabotage and belonging to Fateh.	From 5 to 20 years.	Jerusalem Post 6/1/69
Issa M. Bakr Musleh S. Hijaza Mahmoud A. Kashish	Hebron		- ditto -	Unspecified terms of imprisonment.	Jerusalem Post 6/1/69
9 Beduin	Gaza		Attempting to smuggle arms accross the Jordan.	6 years each (taking into consideration that the accused had no connections with terrorist organizations)	Jerusalem Post 6/1/69
Juma' Hamad	Tulkarm	22		Life imprisonment with 10 years hard labour.	Davar 7/1/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Mohmmed H.el-Mahsana Yihye Abu-el-Aila		35 20	Planting a mine under a railway track in January 1968.	13 years 13 years	Jerusalem Post 8/1/69
Khaled Moussa Kanibi	Jerusalem		Smuggling and being in possession of 'pencil' tuning devices.	8 years	Al-Hamishmar 10/1/69
Moussa M.T.el-Najme	Jerusalem		- ditto -	6 years	- ditto -
Khalid M. Zeed	Jenin area	51	Carrying arms and ammunition.	3 years	Yedioth Hayom 15/1/69
Yunis A.el-Djaru (prosecuter in Gaza Civil Court)		29	Convicted of membership in Kawmiyeen el-Arab and possessing and distributing pamphlets calling for armed resistance.	18 months	Jerusalem Post 17/1/69
Salah Abu Riyeh (teacher)		35	- ditto -	2 years	- ditto -
Ismail abu-Awad (teacher)		33	- ditto -	1 year	- ditto -
Ibrahim el Baldisi (student)		22	- ditto -	1 year	- ditto -
Jawad el-Jarah (student)		19	- ditto -	8 months	- ditto -
Mohamed Sanjak (highschool pupil)	Tulkarm	18	Convicted of conspiracy to cross to Jordan to join Fateh.	18 months	Jerusalem Post 17/1/69
Nahil Mahmoud (highschool pupil)	Tulkarm	16	- ditto -	IL 100 fine	- ditto -
Tewfic Abd el-Jani (highschool pupil)	Tulkarm	16	- ditto -	6 months	- ditto -
Akram Mohamed Nasser (highschool pupil)	Tulkarm	18	- ditto -	IL 100 fine	- ditto -

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Umiya H.Ali Alian (highschool pupil)	Tulkarm	18	Leader of schoolgirl demonstration.	6 weeks - IL200 fine	Jerusalem Post 17/1/69
2 Arab youths	El-Arish		Sabotaging an oil tanker.	13 years each	Jerusalem Post 18/1/69
Faiz Ali.M.Mahmid	Lydda		Possessing a hand grenade.	3 years (18 months prison, and 18 months suspended sentence)	Jerusalem Post 20/1/69
Yunus Algero	Gaza	29	Hostile activities.	18 months	- ditto -
Salah Abu Raya	Gaza	35	- ditto -	2 years	- ditto -
Suheil el-Shanti	Gaza		- ditto -	18 months	- ditto -
Ahmad M. Jamjun (Jordanian)		26	(Captured after clash with army patrol).	20 years	Jerusalem Post 24/1/69
Sharif Y. Atallah (Jordanian)		21	- ditto -	20 years	- ditto -
Salah Omrian (Syrian)		26	Planting mines in Jordan valley and membership of the P.L.F.P.	22 years	- ditto -
Mohamed S.R. Hillal (teacher)	Nablus	28	Membership in Kawmiyeen el-Arab.	IL 650 fine.	- ditto -
Mustafa W.Abu Bakr. (former member of Jordanian Parliament)		42	Maintaining contact with enemy.	2 years	Jerusalem Post 27/1/69
Abbas M. Jamous	Nablus	22	Membership in Kawmiyeen el-Arab.	3½ years and IL1000 fine	- ditto -

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Awad H. el-Najjar	Gaza	31	Membership in and recruiting for P.L.F. and possession of ammunition.	15 years	Jerusalem Post 27/1/69
Abdel H. el-Najjar	Gaza	27	- ditto -	7 years	- ditto -
Auda H. el-Bayuk	Gaza	32	Membership of P.L.F. and planting 2 mines.	6 years	- ditto -
Salim el-Massayed (Beduin)	Gaza	20	Espionage.		- ditto -
Salim Siulem	Gaza		- ditto -		- ditto -
Ayad S. El-Massayed	Gaza	20	- ditto -		- ditto -
Said Mohammed Aterahi			Belonging to P.L.O. plus placing a bomb.	5 years plus 5 years suspended and 5 years Sentences to be served concurrently.	Maa'riv 27/1/69
Dahoud Arziz	Ramallah		Carrying weapons and explosive charges and sheltering terrorists in his house.	7 years.	Davar 30/1/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Salah B.Saiyed	Nablus	21	Armed infiltration, conspiring to sabotage an army installation, and firing on Israeli Defence Forces.	40 years	Jerusalem Post 31/1/69
Ahmed A. Musa	Nablus	24	- ditto -	30 years.	- ditto -
Ahad M. Radad	Nablus	18	- ditto -	30 years	- ditto -
Mohammed S.el-Bakhr.	"	22	- ditto -	30 years.	- ditto -
Ahmed A.el-Rahman	Nablus	21	- ditto -	30 years.	- ditto -
Abdul H.Haj Mohamed	"	35	- ditto -	30 years.	- ditto -
3 women students			Accused of links with P.L.O.	3 years 2 years 2 years	The Times 3/2/69
Abdel R.el-Najjar	Gaza	19	Connecting batteries and electrical wires to mines.	1½ years	Jerusalem Post 3/2/69
Salah el-Basri Bayuk	"	19	Member of P.L.O., found in possession of 2 mines.	7 years	- ditto -
Abed el-Juad el-Madjar	"	24	Member of P.L.O., caught with ammunition, membership of gang which blew up railway.	8 years	- ditto -
Abdul Rahman el-Kasrawi	Hebron	35	Sheltering Nawaf Zarou, and complicity in grenade attacks in Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv.	4 years	Jerusalem Post 4/2/69
Abdul Rahman Abu Snaineh	Hebron	24	- ditto -	3 years	- ditto -
Nahla H. el-Baiyed	Gaza	19		Committed to suspended sentences on bonds of IL25,000 and promises of good behaviour.	- ditto -
Fatma Za'ala Murtja	Gaza	17			- ditto -
Fatma M. Afamat	Gaza	24			- ditto -

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Farida H.Arafat	Gaza	21	Taking part in demonstrations.	1 year and IL1000 fine.	Jerusalem Post 4/2/69
Rada Tamimi	Gaza	17	- ditto -	1 year and IL500 fine.	- ditto -
Hassan Mahmoud Abd	Gaza	18	- ditto -	2 months and IL300 fine	- ditto -
4 girls	Ramallah			Fined from IL500 to IL1000	Jerusalem Post 5/2/69
Young man	Nablus		Arrested during demonstration.	1 year and IL500 fine.	- ditto -
Usama H.Mohammed	Um el-Fahm		Belonging to Fatah and possessing a grenade.	5 years	Davar 5/2/69
Students	Ramallah, Jenin and Tulkarm			Prison terms of between 1 year to 1 week Fines of between IL300-1000	Al-Ittihad 7/2/69
Muhammed Buhayis		21	Infiltration, belonging to terrorist organization and shooting at an army officer.	25 years	Davar 9/2/69
2 schoolboys	Gaza	16	Putting up a homemade Palestinian flag.	6 months 8 months	Jerusalem Post 10/2/69
Nawaf Zarou	Jerusalem		Planting grenades and belonging to P.F.L.P.	Life imprisonment	- ditto -
Said M.I.Abdullah	ditto		- ditto -	30 years	- ditto -
Mohammed J. Salamat	ditto		- ditto -	25 years	- ditto -
Salah el-Din Shahin	ditto		- ditto -	25 years	- ditto -
Ali M. Jideh	ditto		- ditto -	20 years	- ditto -
Ahmed I. Bibers	ditto		- ditto -	18 years	- ditto -
Hamis M. El-Salameh	ditto		- ditto -	15 years	- ditto -

APPENDIX III : PRISON TERMS

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
50 young people	Jerusalem		Taking part in demonstrations in Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarm, Ramallah, el Bireh, Bir Zeit.	Fined between IL400 and IL1000	Jerusalem Post 10/2/69
4 men	Ramallah		Being danger to security.	Between 4 to 8 months.	All Agencies, L'Orient 11/2/69
Sons of Mayor (2)	El-Bireh	14 16	Resisting police in demonstration.	Fined.	- ditto -
Abdul Nasser (schoolboy)			Carrying portrait of President Nasser in a demonstration.	IL200 fine.	Jerusalem Post 12/2/69
Mohammed Abu Khalaf			Sabotage at bus station.	10 month and 20 month suspended.	Jerusalem Post 13/2/69
10 youths	Gaza	between 17-21	Organizing and taking part in riots.	1-10 months	Jerusalem Post 14/2/69
21 youths	Gaza		Violent actions at a demonstration.	Fined between IL75 to IL250	Jerusalem Post 19/2/69
School janitor	Gaza		Hiding pupils during police search.	IL125 fine.	- ditto -
Mo'iz S.Abu Zeit	Nablus		Armed infiltration, opening fire on army patrol, membership of Fatah, attempted sabotage on army installation.	30 years.	Jerusalem Post 20/2/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Abdel Aziz M.Selim	Ramallah	21	Sole survivor of group of 9 guerrillas intercepted by Israeli troops after crossing the River Jordan.	Life imprisonment	Herald Tribune 22/2/69
2 schoolboys	Nazareth	16 16	Attempting to join Fatah in Syria.	5 years.	Jerusalem Post 24/2/69
Schoolboy	Nazareth	16	- ditto - , pleaded not guilty.	Trial adjourned	- ditto -
Tewfic el-Fikeh	Tulkarm	26	Helping Fatah and hiding their arms.	9 months and IL500 fine.	- ditto -
Man	Tulkarm	37		3½ years and IL1000 fine.	- ditto -
Man	Tulkarm	40		18 months and IL1000 fine.	- ditto -
Rav-Turai S.Hani	Tel-Aviv		Crossing to Egypt, and working for Egyptian intelligence from Dec.1964 to 6 Day War.	18 years	Jerusalem Post 25/2/69
Ahmed H.M.Abu Habib	Haifa		Treason and infiltration.	7 years	- ditto -
Mahmoud A.Zaiyed	Haifa		Infiltration and passing information to Syrian intelligence.	8 years	Jerusalem Post 28/2/69
Auda A. Abu Ma'adin	Khan Yunis			Concurrent terms of 12 and 7 years.	Jerusalem Post 5/3/69
Sa'atan Y.Shmalek	Khan Yunis			Concurrent terms of 9 and 7 years	- ditto -
Abd Rabu H.Abu Ma'adin	"			- ditto -	- ditto -
Mohammad H.Shmalek	Khan Yunis			7 years	- ditto -
Ibrahim M.Shmalek	Khan Yunis			7 years	- ditto -
17 men	Gaza		Convicted on charges of membership in an illegal organization, passing military information to enemy, incitement to murder.		Jerusalem Post 5/3/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
6 schoolchildren	Gaza		Rock-throwing in demonstration and incitement to violence.	Between IL100 and IL350 fines.	Jerusalem Post 10/3/69
3 schoolgirls	Nablus	15	Throwing stones, incitement to and participation in demonstrations, carrying Egyptian flag.	Between IL100 and IL1,000 fines.	- ditto -
Salim el-Ma'asiyed	Gaza		Espionage	Life imprisonment	Jerusalem Post 12/3/69
Ayad el-Ma'asiyed	Gaza		Membership in a spy ring.	5 years with hard labour.	- ditto -
Selim Swillem el-Ma'asiyed	Gaza		Infiltration across the canal, and being a member of Egyptian intelligence.	5 years hard labour.	- ditto -
Lutfi Y.Abdul Kader		20	Armed infiltration and attempting to cause death to Israeli soldiers.	Life imprisonment. (court which tried this group was empowered to impose maximum sentences)	Jerusalem Post 13/3/69
Subhi M.S.A-Zamra and others (15)	Hebron		- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
20 students	Hebron		Arrested after taking part in demonstrations.	IL500 fine each.	AP, Al-Nahar 15/3/69
Ahmed A.Ibrahim	Haifa	17	Writing pro-fedayeen placards.	2 years	Jerusalem Post 18/3/69
Mohammed Khalif	Haifa	17	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
3 girls	Gaza		Throwing stones at soldiers	Fined between IL150 to IL400	- ditto -
Dr.Hatem Abu Ghazaleh	Nablus		Inciting schoolchildren to strike. After judgement he stated that every nation had the right to express opposition to conquest.	1 year suspended prison term and IL1500 fine.	Jerusalem Post 21/3/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Anis M.M.Doula (Jordanian)	Nablus		Infiltration and terrorism and belonging to P.F.L.P.	Life imprisonment	Jewish Chronicle 23/3/69
Rashid Abdul Gaat	Hebron	17	Throwing a grenade.	Life imprisonment	Davar 24/3/69
4 men	Gaza		Belonging to resistance movement.	Between 7 & 30 years	Reuter, AP, Al-Nahar, 27/3/69
3 Jordanian	Nablus		Allegedly sent to train Fatah recruits.	5 years	Jewish Chronicle 28/3/69
Mata'abid S.Mizyal	Nablus	20	Carrying weapons	25 years	Davar 31/3/69
Riad Abu Najm		21	Member of Fatah	Life imprisonment	Reuter, Daily Star, 1/4/69
Yousef A.Wazal		21	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Mohammed Audeh		23	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Akel T. Haki		20	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Majid Audeh		23	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Assem A. Hussein		21	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Khaled Sukkala	Gaza	20	Belonging to espionage ring.	16 years	Jerusalem Post, 2/4/69
Faiz el-Kheir	Gaza	21	- ditto -	13 years	- ditto -
Aida Issa Saad	Gaza	18	Throwing 2 grenades at Israeli soldiers.	20 years	Davar, 14/4/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Tewfic Ismail	Lydda	23	Crossed to Jordan, infiltrated back with mission of blowing up factory in Nazareth.	20 years	Davar, 16/4/69
Said Naji	Gaza		Giving names of Arab collaborators to Kawmiyeen el-Arab movement.	5 years	All agencies, Daily Star 17/4/69
Musallah A.Shallouf	Khan Yunis		Belonging to P.L.O.	4 years	- ditto -
Abdul J. Juma'a (Jordanian)	Nablus	28	Captured in Jericho with 2 others who planned to dynamite cars.	Life imprisonment	Davar, 17/4/69
Ma'moun Abdullah			Planting charges near an Israeli military location.	8 years	Davar, 17/4/69
2 members of Fatah.	Nablus			Life imprisonment	Davar, 17/4/69
Samih M. Hussein (a Druze poet & editor of literary monthly al-Jadid)	Haifa		Publishing poems which included incitement to rebellion.	Released on bail of IL1000. All copies of poems collected by police and banned.	Davar, 18/4/69
Taleb M.Shihat	Haifa	16	Crossing the border illegally.	6 years	Jerusalem Post 21/4/69
Ali M.Ajabriyeh	Haifa	16	- ditto -	5 years	- ditto -
Samir Sbihat	Haifa	16	- ditto -	5 years	- ditto -
8 members of PFLP	Ramallah		Infiltration from Jordan to the West Bank, carrying arms and sabotage material and using arms against the defense forces. Court rejected their plea to be treated as P.O.W. under the Geneva Convention.	Life imprisonment.	Jerusalem Post 25/4/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Ibrahim el-Aswad		28	Membership in P.L.O. and conspiracy to collect and pass on military information to the enemy.	7 years	Jerusalem Post 29/4/69
Salim el-Amawi		31	- ditto -	ditto	ditto
Abdul Rahman Zakut		32	Contact with the enemy and passing on information.	4 years	ditto
Abdul Majid Fakah		29	Not preventing the crimes committed by his friends although he had prior knowledge of them.	3 years	ditto
Azmi Mansour	Haifa	19	Collaboration with terrorist group in setting an ambush for Israeli military unit near Abu el Suss.	Life imprisonment.	Davar, 29/4/69
20 Arabs	Hebron		Entering Israel without permit.	15 days or IL200 each.	Jerusalem Post 2/5/69
5 East Jerusalem high school and university students	Lydda		Membership in Jordanian Student's Union.	IL200 fines each.	Jerusalem Post 5/5/69
2 youths	Gaza		Grenade attack on Israeli border patrol.	7 years and 20 years.	Jerusalem Post 5/5/69
Abdallah A.H.Ilan		24	Belonging to an illegal organization armed infiltration and firing at Israeli forces.	Life imprisonment.	Jerusalem Post 6/5/69
Warad Sahbad		21	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Khadar Koutmi		21	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Three other members of the same group.			- ditto -	Sentences 15 to 25 years.	- ditto -
Mohammed Abdul Hadi Ramallah		17	Membership in PFLP.	5 years	Jerusalem Post 7/5/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Abdul Aziz Shaheen	Hebron	26	Belonging to Fateh and possessing explosives.	15 years	Jerusalem Post 9/5/69
3 Arab Israelis		25-30	Suspected espionage.	4-7 years	AFP, 10/5/69 Le Jour
Jamal M. Aweis	Jerusalem	19-23	PFLP trainees. (The court maintained that although the men were still only trainees they had placed themselves at the disposal of the terrorist organisation and were likely in time to become accomplicesto or perpetrators of terrorist activities)	7 years	Jerusalem Post 12/5/69
Abdulla M. Aweis	- ditto -			- ditto -	
Attallah Aweis	- ditto -			- ditto -	
Maazar A.el-Dejani	- ditto -			- ditto -	
Yakub A.Hawari	- ditto -			- ditto -	
Ishak A.Sha'aban	- ditto -			- ditto -	
Ayad Khmess	Gaza	49	Sabotage activity.	20 years	Jerusalem Post 12/5/69
Atik Mabruk	Gaza	21	- ditto -	12 years	- ditto -
Mohammad Osman	Gaza	21	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
3 Arabs	Northern Sinai			30 years 12 years - ditto -	Le Monde 13/5/69
Mahmud M. Lerad	Ramallah	18	Infiltration, possession of firearms, membership in a sabotage gang.	20 years	Jerusalem Post 13/5/69
Zalah H.A.Abbas	Ramallah	25	Armed infiltration, membership of Fatah, possession of arms and explosives.	Life imprisonment	Jerusalem Post 20/5/69
Mahmoud H.H.Watzer Allah	Ramallah	27	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Woman teacher	Ramallah		Hiding explosives and communications devices in her room.	4 years	- ditto -

Name	:Town	:Age	: Charge	:Sentence	:Newspaper & Date
Dr. Fayek A.Husseini	Gaza		Acting as administrative head of Kawmiyeen al-Arab in the Gaza Strip between April 1968 and March 1969.	10 years and IL15,000 fine. (The court refused to take into consideration the accused's state of health; he is suffering from tuberculosis. Ha Olam Hazeh June 1969)	Jerusalem Post 22/5/69
Ratab R.Havira	Nablus	37	Abetting a saboteur	Life imprisonment	Jerusalem Post 22/5/69
5 members of Fatah	Ramallah			Life imprisonment with hard labour.	Jerusalem Post 28/5/69
Marwan el-Hatib		19	Membership of PFLP.	5 and 3 years	JTA News Bulletin 28/5/69
Taisir Adimari		20	- ditto -		
3 youths	Tira near Ramallah		Placing explosives in the Markaz cinema in Tel Aviv.	Life imprisonment.	Jerusalem Post 29/5/69
1 youth			Membership of Fatah	3 years	- ditto -
3 youths from Galilee	Acre		Painting Fatah slogans on walls.	1 month prison each and IL1.800 fine each.	Jerusalem Post 30/5/69
Abdul Rahim Jaber	Hebron		Masterminded the five explosions in Jerusalem on 18/8/68 and the Tel Aviv bus station explosion in September 1968.	Life imprisonment	Jerusalem Post 4/6/69
Mohammed A.Dikkeh (from Baka al-Gharbiya)	Haifa	20	Spying against Israel and giving information to the PLO.	5 years	Jerusalem Post 5/6/69
Youth from Talbeh	Nablus		Crossing to Jordan and passing military information to Jordanian intelligence.	10 years	Jerusalem Post 6/6/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Omar S.al-Jedba	Gaza	27	Membership of PLO, giving shelter of the leaders of PLO and possession of arms.	5 years	Jerusalem Post 6/6/69
Abdul Majid el-Child	Gaza	35	Membership of PLO.	20 months	- ditto -
Israeli Arab student	Lydda		Member of 'gang' that planted explosive charge in Hebrew University cafeteria.	25 years	Jerusalem Post 8/6/69
- ditto -	Lydda		- ditto -	5 years	- ditto -
Fathi S.Khalil (student at Hebrew University)	Lydda	22	Membership of Popular Front, possessing explosives. placing explosives.	10 years,20 years, - ditto - 25 years (sentences to run concurrently).	
Asseid W.Issawi (waiter)	Lydda	22	Belonging to the PFLP, possessing explosives.	10 years (3 years suspended),5 years. 9/6/69 sentences to run concurrently.	Jerusalem Post
Ali M.Khalil (taxi driver from Nablus)	Lydda	30	Involvement in Hebrew University explosion.	20 years	Jerusalem Post 10/6/69
Fares Fa'ur (student at Hebrew University)	Lydda	22	- ditto -	7 years	- ditto -
Mahmoud M.Sharbini	Nablus	31	Giving refuge to Rabhida Obeidi, a suspect in the Jerusalem Supersol explosion.	3 years	Jerusalem Post 11/6/69
Hussein M. Haddad	Nablus	17	Concealing arms at his highschool	5 years	- ditto -
8 Arabs from West Bank and the Gaza Strip.			Entering Israeli territory without permits. When arrested at various work-sites in Jerusalem, the men stated that they did not know that they had to obtain permits to come into Israel.		Jerusalem Post 12/6/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Salaam R.Kasf (woman teacher)	Nablus	21	Belonging to PFLP.	3 years and IL1000 fine.	Jerusalem Post 12/6/69
Najwa Shakhshir (woman student)	Nablus	22	- ditto -	5 years and IL1500 fine.	ditto
Man from Gaza		40	Harbouring the P.L.O. chief in Gaza, Abdul Kadr el-Fahm	3 years	Jerusalem Post 13/6/69
Mustapha J'bara	Gaza	18	Throwing hand-grenades at various public buildings, wounding two, distributing pamphlets inciting the populace to rise against the Israeli army, and on 24/8/68, attempting to ambush an army patrol.	Life imprisonment.	Jerusalem Post 16/6/69
Jamil Gis	Gaza	21		25 years	ditto
Ismail Faradja	Gaza	20		25 years	ditto
Hamdi Arug	Gaza	23		25 years	ditto
Sliman Fadawi	Gaza	28		15 years	ditto
Mohammed Sha'aban	Gaza	23		10 years	ditto
Abdul Kadr Abu el-Fahm	Gaza	42	Head of P.L.O. in Gaza Strip, pleaded guilty to 9 charges of terrorist activity.	Life imprisonment with hard labour and IL3300 fine.	Jerusalem Post 17/6/69
Mariam Shakhashir	Lydda	19	Placed explosives in Hebrew University cafeteria PFLP member. Possessing explosives.	Life imprisonment 10 years 20 years.	Jerusalem Post 23/6/69
3 Arab policemen	Gaza		Membership in P.L.O. and passing on to it information of military value.	30 months to 5 years plus IL750 fine.	Jerusalem Post 23/6/69
Sheikh Mohammad el-Hayek	Gaza		8 counts of sabotage. Leader of 8 men PLO terrorist gang.	Life imprisonment with hard labour when asked by court whether he regretted what he had done, replied "yes I regret I couldn't do more harm".	Jerusalem Post 24/6/69
Basim M.Abisi	Nablus	20	Illegal possession of 12 hand-grenades and 2 transmitters.	10 years	Jerusalem Post 25/6/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Suad Nabulsi	Nablus		Belonging to an illegal organization and receiving training in arms with Chadia Abu-Ghazaleh.	5 years and IL5000 fine.	Ha Olam Hazeh June 1969, No. 53
Ismail H. Sunar	Nablus	19	Commander of the PFLP Unit which had placed explosives at the Hebrew University cafeteria. Sabotage of the Nablus branch of Bank Leumi.	Life imprisonment	Jerusalem Post 1/7/69
Issat el-Medalel	Gaza	37	10 counts of dealing in and delivery of ammunitions to terrorist organizations.	9 years	Jerusalem Post 3/7/69
Abdul Latif el-Katurs	Gaza	38	- ditto -	7 years	- ditto -
Khadija Dib el-Helou	Beersheeba		Charged with providing another girl (Aida Issa Sa'ad see Davar 14/4/69) with hand grenades. Pleaded not guilty and claimed did not know what was in parcel delivered. Charged with belonging to Fatah.	4 years	Jerusalem Post 4/7/69
Subhiya Ismail Skayek	ditto		- ditto -	4 years	- ditto-
Hamdi el-Sharif	ditto	18	Belonging to PLO and possession of hand- grenades.	5 years	-ditto-
Walid el-Halis	ditto	17	- ditto -	5 years	-ditto-
Gazi abu Rabaya	ditto	19	- ditto -	3 years	-ditto-
6 youths	Gaza	18-21	Members of Fatah for one year.	9 months to 4 years.	Jerusalem Post 9/7/69
2 Sinai Bedouins	Gaza		Kept an arms cache for PLO.	2 years and 30 months.	Jerusalem Post 9/7/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Woman school-teacher	Nablus		Belonging to an illegal organization.	18 months	Jerusalem Post 9/7/69
Headmistress	-ditto-		-ditto-	-ditto-	-ditto-
Sharif A.Massarweh	Lydda	27	Membership of cell of PFLP and recruiting others to the organization.	5 years	Jerusalem Post 11/7/69
Ramadan M. Aisa	Gaza	20	Attempt on military governor's life.	12 years	-ditto-
Fawzi G. Basis		21	PFLP member and recruiting for the organization.	16 months	Jerusalem Post 15/7/69
Mahmoud M.el-Bas		21	-ditto-	15 months	-ditto-
Abdul Husni Hader		25	-ditto-	14 months	-ditto-
Abdul Majid Nafash		20	-ditto-	8 months	-ditto-
Randa Nabulsi	Nablus		Possession of arms and explosives.	10 years	Al-Ittihad 15/7/69
Siham Wazni	Nablus		-ditto-	7 years	-ditto-
Susan Shamar	-ditto-		PFLP member.	3 years and IL1000 fine.	-ditto-
Hatem Shamar	-ditto-	19		Life imprisonment	-ditto-
Nimat Kamal	-ditto-		Head of Nablus student's union.	4 years	-ditto-
Salah Dibs	Lydda		Belonging to Fatah.	7 years	-ditto-
Hisham Kawasmi	Lydda		-ditto-	5 years	-ditto-
4 young men			Daubing village walls with slogans.	Reduced prison terms from 8 to 10 months to 1 month. IL1000 reduced to IL600 fine.	Jerusalem Post 18/7/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
6 students from el-Najah College.	Nablus		Fatah members	4 months to 1 year	Jerusalem Post 18/7/69
Aziza el-Hallili	Nablus	22	Arrested with above gang.	Released on bail to undergo surgery.	ditto
Marwan Shashtiri	Nablus		Member of PFLP, Accused of planning attack on Kfar Saba station.	5 years	Jerusalem Post 21/7/69
Ali Jaber A.Jaber	Nablus	20	Member of 8-man group of Struggle Front. Illegal entry, sabotage and plan to murder governor of Nablus.	15 years of which 5 hard labour.	ditto
Amed M.Zaharin	ditto	20	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Sinai bedouin	Gaza		Crossing into enemy territory and contacting Egyptian intelligence	3 years	Jerusalem Post 22/7/69
Yusuf S.A.Mustapha	Nablus	22	Armed infiltration and opening fire on army patrol.	Life imprisonment	Jerusalem Post 22/7/69
Mohammad Albawik	Gaza	22	Belonging to PLO.	12 years	ditto
Arafat Abu Dabai	Haifa	28	Passing information to enemy agents.	8 years	ditto
Jamil Abu Aisa (Jordanian)	Lydda		Sabotage.	Life imprisonment	Jerusalem Post 23/7/69
Nasser S.Hiuyat (Bedouin)	Lydda		Guiding sabotage unit into Araba and taking part in the battle.	20 years	ditto
Young man	Gaza	16	Throwing explosives into the courtyard of his school.	2 years (was fined IL250 last year for instigating riots)	Jerusalem Post 28/7/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
2 young men	Nablus		Recruited into PLO when they were in Germany.	42 months each (22 months already served)	Jerusalem Post 28/7/69
Man from Kalkilya	Nablus	22	Infiltration	6 years	Jerusalem Post 29/7/69
Labib Abu Zarur	Nablus	19	Sabotage, membership of PFLP, and possessing arms.	7 years	Jerusalem Post 30/7/69
Naim Abdul Rahman	Nablus	19	- ditto -	5 years	- ditto -
Hassan S. Laham	Nablus	20	- ditto -	3 years	- ditto -
Mohammed el Ramlawi	Gaza	36	Belonging to PLO, illegal possession of arms, two acts of sabotage (mining of railway line in Gaza, and planting 2 mines on the Gaza Road culvert).	13 years	- ditto -
Abdul Majid el Hilah	Gaza	32	Membership of PLO and contact with enemy agents.	4½ years and 2 years of a 1968 suspended sentence.	- ditto -
Hatim Shimar	Nablus	19	Belonging to PFLP (Not permitted a lawyer throughout trial).	Life imprisonment	Haolam Hazeh No. 24 July 1969
Ommaye Saade	Nablus		Distributing pamphlets against the military governor	4 months and IL 150.	- ditto -
Sana Srour	Nablus		Writing above pamphlets	3 months and IL 150	- ditto -
Abdul Malek Jabrin			Belonging to Fatah	4 years	Jerusalem Post 4/8/69
Mustapha M. Kabrom			- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -

Name	: Town	: Age	: Charge	: Sentence	: Newspaper & Date
3 secondary school students	Nablus	16	Belonging to the Black Hand Group and the Youths of the Fire Mountain.	9 Months	Jerusalem Post 4/8/69
Subhia Abu Salah	Nablus	22	Member of Fatah. Among other things accused of organising girls to knit pullovers for Fatah.	4 years	- ditto -
Sami M. Mzaro		22	Part of a Fatah group of seven, one of whom was killed.	Life imprisonment	Jerusalem Post 7/8/69
Soheil Issa Salem el Harasheh		19	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Ahmad A.S. Ahmed		33	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Ahmed R. Abu J'halsh		22	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Salameh M.A. Kandil		24	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
Mahmud Abu Youssef		23	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -
3 members of the United National Front (Underground communist group).			Belonging to an illegal organisation and distributing subversive literature	3 years each	- ditto -
Sami A. Dajani	Lydda		Sheltering a terrorist	40 months, half suspended for 3 years, and IL 500 fine.	Jerusalem Post 8/8/69
Mohammed N. Hashim	Lydda		- ditto -	30 months, half suspended and IL 500 fine.	- ditto -
Sinai Bedouin	Gaza		Spying for the Egyptians	10 years	Jerusalem Post 10/8/69
8 Arabs	West Bank and Gaza		Entering Israeli territory without permit.	IL 500 fine, and 4 months suspended sentence.	Jerusalem Post 12/8/69
Salah Kawasmeh	Jenin	25	Infiltration into the West Bank	Life imprisonment	Jerusalem Post 13/8/69
Ahmed el- Aswad	Jenin	25	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper and Date
Awad Mustapha	Nablus	18	Belonging to Fatah	10 years	Jerusalem Post 13/8/69
2 men	Gaza		Members of terrorist gang	15 and 8 years	- ditto -
Naief M.el-Ghazi	Lydda	25	Sabotage	25 years	Jerusalem Post 20/8/69
Mustapha el-Safi	Ramallah		Member of a seditious organisation, contact with the enemy and possession of arms.	4 years	Jerusalem Post 24/8/69
Kamel el-Dajani	Ramallah		- ditto -	4 years	- ditto -
Omar Alawi (teacher)	Ramallah		- ditto -	10 years	- ditto -
Hamad Mansur	Khan Yunis	20	Belonging to PLO	10 years	Davar 25/8/69
Jadda Abdul Ha'adi	Nablus	19	Helping the PLO	6 months, and IL 500 fine	Jerusalem Post 28/8/69
Nadjua D.Ilbadisi	Gaza		Member of Fatah, leading a riot against the military government, burning an Israeli flag and carrying a Palestinian flag.	8 months, and IL 300 fine	Jerusalem Post 2/9/69
Faraj S.El-Baddur (Bedouin)	Lydda	35	Serving as guide to Abdul Rahim Jaber, who is serving a life sentence.	12 years	- ditto -
Suleiman Id el-Koran (Bedouin)	Lydda	31	- ditto -	25 years	- ditto -
Abdul Aziz M.Abu Karia	Gaza	24	Carrying arms and attempting to kill a policeman (former member of the PLO).	20 years	Jerusalem Post 5/9/69
Ahmed A.S.Zitun	Gaza	34	Maintaining contact with 'enemy' agents collecting and passing information of military value to the 'enemy'.	7 years	- ditto -
6 young Jerusalem Arabs (2 of them women)	Lydda		Belonging to a guerrilla network		Guardian 9/9/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Hassan Sabandah	Lydda	22	Possessing arms and training members of the network	15 years	Guardian 9/9/69
4 men	Gaza		Members of PLO group, responsible for a large number of successful sabotage attempts.	From 20 years hard labour to 8 years	Jerusalem Post 9/9/69
Na'im el-Kidra	Gaza	29	Membership of PLO, smuggling arms and blowing up culverts near Khan Yunis.	15 years and IL 2,000 fine	Jerusalem Post 10/9/69
Sahri el Kidra	Gaza	18	- ditto - (Sentenced reduced because of his age).	5 years	- ditto -
Rizak el-Bayuk	Gaza	63	Possession of firearms, account taken of his age.	18 years	- ditto -
Abdulla Abu Khosah (Bedouin)	Gaza	20	Belonging to Fatah	20 years	AP, Daily Star 12/9/69
Mustapha H.I.Samara	Lydda	26	Preparing the explosive charge used in the Hebrew University cafeteria attack last March.	Life imprisonment	Jerusalem Post 18/9/69
Ali A.F.Jaber	Gaza	36	Belonging to an illegal group (Kawmiyun el-Arab) and collaborating with the chief, Dr.Fahmi Husseini, who was imprisoned in May.	7 years	Jerusalem Post 19/9/69
7 young men from el-Arab refugee camp	Hebron		Membership in the PFLP and maintaining contact with the enemy	From 2½ to 5 years	Jerusalem Post 21/9/69
Yunis M.S.el-Jub	Hebron	29	Membership of Fatah	1 year	- ditto -
Sa'id H.Shamelakh	Gaza	23	Organising and giving orders to execute several acts of terrorism in this area in which a number of soldiers were injured.	Life imprisonment	Jerusalem Post 29/9/69
Sa'id H.Ayad	Gaza	19	Membership of Fatah and possession of arms.	9 years	- ditto -

Name	:Town	: Age	:Charge	:Sentence	: Newspaper & Date
Kassem A.al-Maja'id	Gaza	23	Membership of Fatah and possession of arms.	7 years	Jerusalem Post 29/9/69
Abdullah G.Abu Hutza	Gaza	20	- ditto -	20 years	- ditto -

Name	:Town	:Age	:Charge	:Sentence	:Newspaper &Date
Sa'ad S.H.Za'nin	Lydda		Membership of PFLP	2 years	Jerusalem Post 2/10/69
Haj.Mohammed I.H. Afani	Nablus	20	Membership of Fatah, possession of arms, conspiring to blow up the railway tracks near Natanya and to sabotage the electric pylons around the town.	Life imprisonment.	Jerusalem Post 3/10/69
Ussef H.Muadi	Nablus	57	Accomplice of above	10 years	ditto
3 men from Jerusalem	Lydda		Inciting strikes and distributing seditious literature.	7 months each.	Jerusalem Post 10/10/69
Amid el Husseini	Gaza	19	Harbouring and abetting 5 known leaders of the PLO (one of them was his brother)	2 years	ditto
Hamze M.A.Dakka		20	Engaging in activities aimed at setting up a terrorist cell in Israel.	term raised from 5 to 7years.	Jerusalem Post 14/10/69
Mahmoud Adnan	Ramallah	20	Possession of arms and membership of Fatah.	Life imprisonment 5 other member of his group were sentenced to life imprisonment, earlier in the year.	Jerusalem Post 15/10/69
Yussef Abdul Hamid	Ramallah	28	Armed infiltration and membership of PFLP	20 years	ditto
Ahmad Ma'ana	Gaza	35	Membership in the Communist United Front and distributing leaflets calling for anti-Israeli subversion.	2 years plus 1 year suspended sentence	Jerusalem Post 16/10/69
Deeb el Ardati	Gaza	38	- ditto -	1 year plus 2 years suspended sentence.	- ditto -

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Abdel Latif Zeit	Lydda	25	(Coordinator of all cell leaders in Jerusalem) Pleaded guilty to charges of membership in PFLP, training in the use of arms, and recruiting others into the organization. told court he had been responsible for distributing funds to families whose bread winners were in prison for terrorist activities. Three other PFLP members from Jerusalem received shorter sentences.	8 years	Jerusalem Post 16/10/69
Mohammed Abdel Fateh	Nablus	17	Member of Saika	Life imprisonment	Jerusalem Post 17/10/69
Ibrahim Fudi	Nablus	21	- ditto -	ditto	ditto
Faz'a Hamdan	Nablus	18	ditto	30 years	ditto
Fawzi Kaswani	ditto	16	ditto	25 years	ditto
Issa Shaheen	ditto	18	Member of Saika, declined legal council and admitted infiltrating to attack Israeli vehicles and army camps.	Life imprisonment	Jerusalem Post 20/10/69
Durar Abu Sheikh	ditto	20	ditto	ditto	ditto
Bahjat Abu Nawaf	ditto	19	ditto	ditto	ditto
4 members of PFLP	Lydda		Argued that PFLP had no terrorist aims because they attacked military targets, and claimed P.O.W. status.	Trial to be continued in December.	ditto
Mohamed el Hazina		40	Giving information to the enemy and lists of Arabs who collaborated with Israeli authorities.	5 years	Jerusalem Post 21/10/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Jado Abu Halwa		54	Planning to build an 'infernal' machine mounted on a vehicle which was to explode in an Israeli town.	20 years	Jerusalem Post 21/10/69
Hamuda Kawasma		49	- ditto -	ditto	ditto
Yihya Kawasma		27	- ditto -	3 years	ditto
4 Arabs	Nablus		Preparing for sabotage activities.	Life imprisonment	AFP, L'Orient 21/10/69
Yussef A.Hussein	Gaza	42	Sabotage	Life imprisonment	Jerusalem Post 22/10/69
Abdallah Abdul Jawad	Gaza	33	- ditto -	ditto	ditto
Issa Aid Hamada	ditto	37	- ditto -	ditto	ditto
Hussein Bahtini	ditto	37	- ditto -	ditto	ditto
Abdul Kader Aliyan	ditto	40	- ditto -	ditto	ditto
Kassem Abu Naji	ditto	33	- ditto -	ditto	ditto
Abdul Fateh Hurani	ditto	54	Planting explosives under a jeep. Membership of Fatah.	4 years	ditto
Baidas Abed	ditto	32	ditto	8 years	ditto
Yihya Khas	Khan Yunis	16	Possessing arms and ammunition Planning to ambush an army patrol and distributing seditious literature.	8 years	Jerusalem Post 24/10/69
Nasrallah el Barim	ditto	16	ditto	4 years	ditto
Abdul Hadi Abu Dayeh	ditto	16	Possession of explosives	1 year	ditto
2 Israeli Arabs	Haifa		Illegally crossing into Jordan after 6-day war.	9 months	Reuter, Daily Star 24/10/69
Farajallah Jarir		36	Being in possession and planting of mines and possessing Russian made radio transmitter.	Life imprisonment with hard labour	Jerusalem Post 28/10/69

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Salim Abu Yarad		28	Being in possession of and planting mines and possessing a Russian made radio transmitter.	Life imprisonment with hard labour.	Jerusalem Post, 28/10/69
Hassanein Khalili		41	Provided above with digging tools and collected information for Egyptian intelligence. Lower sentence given him because he had severe heart trouble.	8 years	- ditto -

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Miriam Abu Bakr	Gaza	18	Soliciting contributions for Fatah.	18 months	Jerusalem Post 4/11/69
Suleiman al Nawaker	Lydda		Complicity in Supersol attack.	5 years	Le Monde 5/11/69
Fawzi Asman (Israeli Arab)			No trial.	6 months	Le Monde 6/11/69
Diab Dweth	Hebron	47	Shooting Israeli soldiers.	Life imprisonment.	Jerusalem Post 7/11/69
Omar Tufna	Hebron	22	- ditto -	Life imprisonment	- ditto -
Ahmed Hudhud	Nablus	23	Member of PFLP.	11 years	Jerusalem Post 11/11/69
Abdul Rahman Sharia	Nablus	18	Member of "liquidation squad" aimed at wiping out cooperation.	10 years	Jerusalem Post 13/11/69
Abdul Hamid Hafir	Nablus	19	- ditto -	5 years	- ditto -
6 Bedouins from Northern Sinai	Gaza	(one aged 70, another aged 65)	Espionage for Egypt.	2-20 years	Jerusalem Post 19/11/69 Reuter, Daily Star 19/11/69
4 men	Gaza		Belonging to PLO.	5-20 years	Jerusalem Post 27/11/69

Name	:Town	:Age	:Charge	:Sentence	:Newspaper & Date
Ex-commander of an Arab commando camp at Karameh in Jordan.	Nablus			Life imprisonment	Reuter, Daily Star 3/12/69
Ahmad R.Tawboub Mahmoud H.Amira Youssef A.M.Amira	Lydda " "		Had thrown grenades, set fire to stores and blown up railway lines	Life imprisonment " "	ditto
2 other members of group.	ditto		ditto	25 years 18 years	ditto
Farouk Darajmeh	Jerusalem	21	Opening fire on Israeli soldiers, belonging to the PFLP, and 'infiltrating' into Jordanian West Bank. He stated: " I did it for my homeland, Palestine".	25 years	AP, Daily Star 6/12/69
Ali M.Abu Gans	Ramallah	23	Trying to mislead Israeli security forces. (Double agent).	5 years and IL5,000 fine.	ditto
Layla Y.Kamari Aida Kamari	Haifa Haifa		Suspected of being in contact with their sister Wadad, who left their home in Arab Jerusalem more than a year ago.	Under arrest since 8/3/69. Arrests renewed until 21/4/70. (Highschool students, used to work to support their families).	Al-Ittihad 9/12/69
Hayat Obeido	ditto		Suspected of being in contact with her sister Rashida, accused of planting charges in a Jerusalem supermarket on 21/2/69	ditto	ditto
Layla Yusef Auda	Haifa		Suspected of being in contact with her sister Rasmiya, accused of planting charges in the British Consulate in Jerusalem more than a year ago.	ditto	ditto
Intissar R. Bseiso Nufuth M. el Muffatish	ditto		Suspected of being in contact with Arab resistance.	ditto	ditto

Name	Town	Age	Charge	Sentence	Newspaper & Date
Abbas Hamed Jihat Sabbah	Ramallah ditto	28 22	Armed infiltration, membership of an 'outlawed' organization and firing on Security forces.	40 years 30 years	Reuter, Daily Star 16/12/69
7 youths (Nusseirat refugee camp)	Gaza	17-21	Belonging to a terroist organization.	From 5-15 years.	Jerusalem Post 25/12/69
Abdul Tayeb Mahadwi (Irbid)	Nablus	22	PFLP Commando group.	Life imprisonment	Reuter, Daily Star 31/12/69
Ali Assad Hassa (Amman)	-ditto-	25	ditto	ditto	ditto
Ibrahim S.Shika (Nablus)	-ditto-	25	ditto	30 years	ditto
Hussein M.Auwami (Beit Horik near Nablus)	-ditto-	20	ditto	ditto	ditto
Ali M.Huseihil (Kafrein,Jordan)	-ditto-	32	ditto	ditto	ditto
Ahmed A.Atiyah (Grash,Jordan)	-ditto-	26	ditto	ditto	ditto
Mohammed M.Hanani (Amman)	-ditto-	24	ditto	ditto	ditto